

The students were led away with their own belts tied around their necks and beaten further, according to Mr. Zahen. Other

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

with some skepticism. It was believed Zaire's forces had access only to a maximum of eight Italian jet trainers, not all operational, which could only carry two air-to-surface rockets each.



# After Soviet 'Self-Castration'

## Israel Calls Brezhnev Plan A Bid to Re-Enter Mideast

JERUSALEM, March 22 (Reuters).—Israel views Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's plan for peace in the Middle East as a desperate effort by Moscow to make a comeback in the area. Foreign Ministry director-general Shimon Aivneri said today.

He was commenting on the plan, announced yesterday, which proposes step-by-step Israeli withdrawals from the occupied territories, demilitarized zones around Israel's borders and international efforts to end the Middle East arms race.

Briefing newsmen on Israel's reaction to the plan, Mr. Aivneri said that recent Soviet statements on the Middle East reflected the Soviet Union's "self-castration" in the region.

Israel saw new nuances in the plan that were absent from traditional Soviet policy, but it did not feel that the plan contained any basic new elements, he said.

**Softer Terms**

The nuances seen here were the absence of any reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization, a downgrading of the importance of the Palestinian issue and a softening of terms when describing Israel, he added.

Mr. Aivneri said that the Soviet Union today realized that it had put itself outside the picture by its one-sided policy in the

Middle East, by the continued weakening of its position in the Arab world and by its breaking of diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967.

**Timing of Plan**

The timing of the release of the Soviet plan was believed by Israel to coincide intentionally with the impending arrival in Moscow of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the Israeli official said.

He added that the lack of any reference in the Soviet plan to the PLO could mean a changing attitude by the Kremlin toward the concept of an independent Palestinian state.

Mr. Aivneri said that the Soviet Union might not want to outflank Egypt and Syria, who have both recently mentioned the need for close ties between a possible future Palestinian entity and Jordan. The role of the PLO in the Lebanese civil war probably had a determining influence on Soviet thinking, he added.

Israel was pleased at the new tone adopted by Mr. Brezhnev when speaking of the Jewish state while presenting the plan in Moscow yesterday and felt that such developments should be encouraged, he said.

But Israel was increasingly worried by what he described as the start of a campaign with anti-Semitic overtones against Jewish dissidents in Russia.

Mr. Aivneri said that this alleged campaign was aimed at political dissidents and liberals who had no links with Israel and were not among Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel.

The newspaper Maariv said that "in order to regain its status as a determining factor in the Middle East and a mediating power in the conflict, the Soviet Union needs Israel no less than Israel is bound to need the Soviet Union."

## Brutality Seen At Ramallah

(Continued from Page 1)

students, who did not want to be mentioned by name, told basically the same story. The chief of internal medicine at Jerusalem's Victoria Hospital, where the students were admitted, said that he had not before seen such "crazy brutality." The welts on their backs and legs were a couple of inches wide and crossed, as if they had been beaten by two men standing on either side of the prostrate victims. Many of them had broken bones in their hands, apparently from trying to ward off the blows.

Two were conscious and around a bit," said the doctor, Antoine Dibsy, in an interview. "They are boys and can take it. But to beat students this way..."

**Little in the Press**

Except for a brief mention of the official Israeli version of these events, very little was said about the affair in the Israeli press. Jerusalem's Arabic newspapers were prevented by the military censors from publishing stories of the students. Thus the bulk of Israeli citizens have no idea what happened in Ramallah.

Student demonstrations in Ramallah and elsewhere will continue and Palestinian sources in Beirut have been telling reporters that they hope to increase activity in the occupied territories in the coming weeks.

Abou David, the Palestinian who was allegedly involved in the 1972 Munich massacre of Israeli athletes, recently called for an uprising to mark the anniversary of "land day" on March 30. On that date last year, there was a demonstration by Israeli Arabs living in Galilee against land expropriations. Several Israeli Arabs were killed.

The injured students are all out of the hospital now and next year will go off to other Arab countries to teach. "All we have in Palestine to export is trained personnel," said a Ramallah resident. "But what kind of hatred will they teach?"

## Delegates at UN Take Up Carter On Rights Issue

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 22 (UPI).—African and nonaligned leaders challenged the United States yesterday to live up to President Carter's human rights appeal by consenting to an arms embargo and economic sanctions against South Africa.

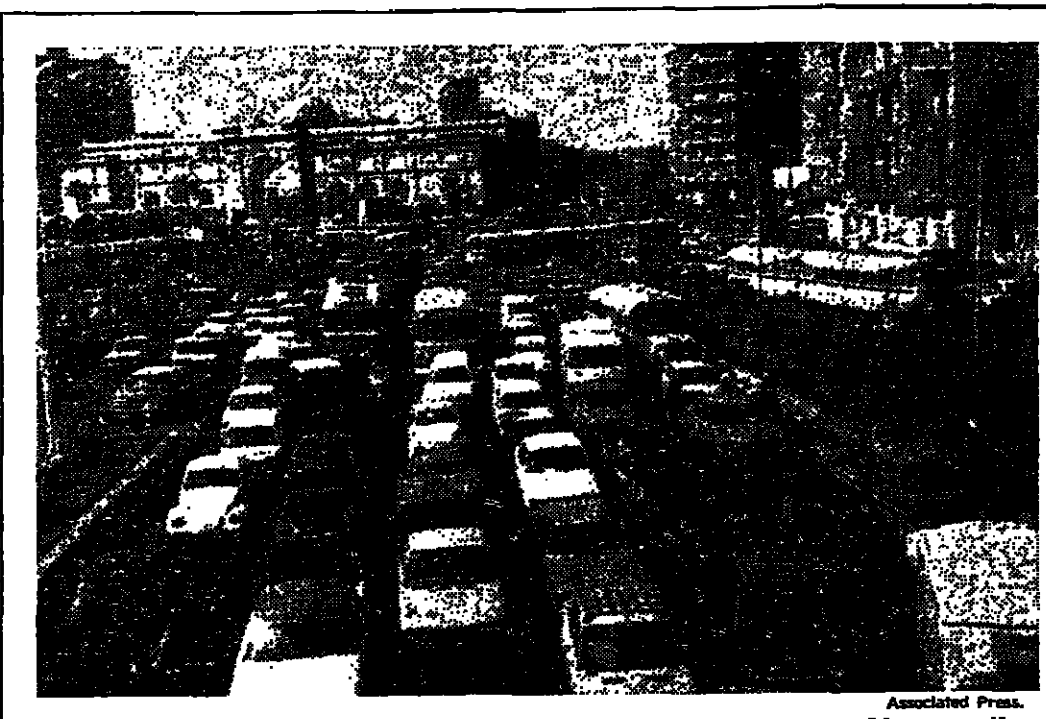
Four speakers in the Security Council referred to Mr. Carter's address last week to the UN when the 15-member body met for the first time under the presidency of U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young. The delegates warmly welcomed the new black U.S. envoy, who will face the difficult task of reconciling U.S. policy interests with black African aspirations and demands for a mandatory arms embargo and economic measures against South Africa.

"If there is a real concern for upholding human rights we should begin... by taking some tangible action to ensure and hasten the observance of human rights in South Africa, which does not even pretend that its black population have any rights," said Ignacio Fonseca of Sri Lanka.

## Nazi Mass Murderer Said Working in Chile

LYONS, March 22 (AP).—Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal said yesterday that Walter Rauff, said to be responsible for gassing to death 250,000 persons, is running a cannery factory in Punta Arenas, Chile.

Mr. Wiesenthal said that, in addition to Rauff, his Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna is tracking 299 other former Nazis, most of them in South America.



WHERE THE OLD MEETS THE NEW—Cairo now has the same problem as other Western cities—all-day traffic jams. The center of the city is constantly snarled and the Egyptian Museum (rear-left) says the traffic rumble will harm exhibits.

## Fukuda Says He and Carter Agree on Economic Goals

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda said today that he and President Carter were in "complete agreement" after two days of talks here, on the need to stimulate the U.S. and Japanese economies and "thus to help revitalize the world economy."

But Mr. Fukuda, addressing the National Press Club, also said that he feels a "deep anxiety" about the social and political consequences "if the major nations" "slide once again into protectionism" or allow the world's division into rival trade blocs.

"Surely we have learned by now that such a course can only exacerbate world economic conditions," Mr. Fukuda said in reference to the worldwide retreat to protectionism in the early 1930s.

The Japanese leader said that "real cooperation" is necessary among the major industrial economies if there is to be a global economic recovery.

He did not specifically mention West Germany's role as one of the three major industrial nations whose efforts are needed to achieve such a recovery. He said that the United States and Japan account for 35 per cent of the world's gross product while the nine-nation European Economic Community, of which West Germany is a member—is the source of 21 per cent of the global output of goods and services.

**Sadat Welcomes Plan**

CAIRO, March 22 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat today described as "positive" Mr. Brezhnev's Mideast peace plan.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahm quoted Mr. Sadat as saying that he "considers the statement, in its totality, a positive action worthy of being followed up. Diplomatic consultations will be held on some of the details."

**'Highest Growth' Goal**

Mr. Fukuda said that Japan, primarily through an expansion of public works, will be stimulating its economy to reach a 6.7 per cent real growth rate for the year starting April 1. He called this "the highest growth target of any of the major industrial nations."

Japan, he said, will be increasing its imports substantially over the next year. "In 1977," he said, "we expect our imports to grow faster than our exports, thus stimulating the economic recovery of our trading partners."

Mr. Fukuda said: "Never before have relations between Japan and the United States been closer and more cordial." He added that the two nations should "deal soberly and wisely" with their differences so that "none of them becomes a big problem."

Yesterday, President Carter told Mr. Fukuda that the United States will maintain a presence in Asia and honor its commitments there in the wake of the Vietnam war and despite the planned removal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea.

The first Asian chief of government to visit Mr. Carter in the White House, Mr. Fukuda relayed a request from the association of Southeast Asian Nations that a U.S. presence in the region be maintained. Mr. Fukuda did not define the nature of the desired U.S. activity, but administration sources said that Asian nations have asked for a continued U.S. economic as well as military presence.

Japanese officials said Mr. Fukuda pointed out that there had been no "domino effect" of free nations' domination by Communism following the withdrawal

## Canada Restricts Foreign Teachers

OTTAWA, March 22 (UPI).—The government yesterday announced measures making it more difficult for foreign academics to enter Canada.

Immigration Minister Bud Cullen said that as of April 15 persons planning to come to Canada to take university teaching appointments must have an approved job offer in addition to meeting immigration requirements.

Schools seeking to hire foreign teachers also must show that the positions being offered cannot be filled by Canadian citizens or landed immigrants.

Mr. Cullen said the positions must be advertised throughout Canada first. Exchange program students and guest lecturers will be exempt from the requirement.

## Tahiti Reports French A-Blast

PARIS, March 22 (Reuters).—The government today refused to confirm or deny reports reaching here from Tahiti that France set off a major underground nuclear explosion at its South Pacific test site over the weekend.

Tahiti press reports said the bomb was one of the largest exploded in France's underground test campaign, which began in June, 1975.

The Defense Ministry declined to comment on the reports in line with its policy of secrecy about the tests. The government has announced the explosion of five devices over the past two years, but others have been reported by the press.

## France Says Spies Worked For Russians

PARIS, March 22 (Reuters).—A spy ring smashed by France's counterintelligence agency passed French and NATO military secrets to the Soviet Union for 14 years, officials said today.

They said that four men now in custody are alleged to have obtained secrets about military aircraft and submarines and to have used radio, invisible ink and microfilm to relay the information.

French government agents first broke the ring last Tuesday and made the final arrest yesterday, officials said.

Three Frenchmen and an Italian have been charged before the state security court with passing secrets to a foreign power. The fifth man was charged with complicity and released.

Alleged leader of the spy ring was Serge Pablow, 53, a naturalized Frenchman born in Yugoslavia. He was described as a company director.

The others charged are Giovanni Ferrero, 53, born in Turin and employed by the Italian Fiat company in France; Roger Laval, 73, a retired air traffic controller, formerly attached to the Civil Aviation Department, and Marc Lefebvre, 50, an engineer.

Police named the man charged with complicity as Raymond Disart, 44, a technician.

Officials said that two of the alleged spies were recruited for their ideological sympathies while the others worked for money.

One told police he received payments up to 300,000 francs (\$40,000).

The French counterintelligence agency, DST, said that the group passed on information about construction of French aircraft, including the advanced Mirage 2000 combat plane.

Details of security around air bases and missile test centers are also said to have been passed to the Russians, but the group failed in attempts to get close to the Brest nuclear submarine base and to nuclear missile sites.

Other secrets alleged to have been divulged included details of NATO committee reports on arms supplies, details of the Atlantic alliance's defenses and technological data on electronics and ballistics, officials said.

Officials said that some Eastern European diplomats may be expelled as a result of the case.

## Vance Shows Optimism

(Continued from Page 1)

echelon of the Carter administration.

There was no indication of any remorse about the determined pattern of U.S. actions on human rights that has infuriated Moscow.

On the contrary, administration sources cited, in justification of Carter administration policy on this contested subject, what they maintain is the Soviet parallel of U.S. emphasis on human rights. They cited Mr. Brezhnev's statement that "we have quite a definite opinion about the order reigning in the world of imperialism, and do not conceal this opinion."

One administration source said: "The Russians can't have it both ways," criticizing U.S. actions and justifying their own.

At the same time, these administration sources, who hold the controlling view inside the government, said their reading of Mr. Brezhnev's position is that the Soviet Union "is prepared to negotiate."

Mr. Brezhnev, it was said, "set out some interesting and significant positions," which represent "a serious answer" to some of Mr. Carter's overtures.

A National Security Council meeting is scheduled at the White House Thursday, on U.S. strategy for the Moscow talks.

## Toronto 'Fan' of Amin Surrenders to Police

TORONTO, March 22 (AP).—A Canadian who seized a bank here and demanded to be flown to Uganda surrendered peacefully late last night and released the last four of 16 hostages.

Robert McLagan, 37, told reporters by telephone that he was "a fan" of Ugandan President Idi Amin and wanted to join his army. But a radio reporter who got into the bank said that McLagan told him he wanted to kill Marshal Amin. McLagan was charged with bank robbery. Police explained that he had demanded money after entering the bank.

## Cabbuggiani, Mayor of Florence Leading Italian Communist Receives Visa to Visit U.S.

FLORENCE, March 22 (UPI).—The Carter administration granted its first visa to a high-ranking member of the Italian Communist party today so that he can visit and lecture in Michigan, Washington, D.C., and New York City.

Consul Robert Gordon handed the visa to Florence Mayor Silo Gabbuggiani after the document was approved by the State Department and the attorney general, Mr. Gordon said.

Mr. Gabbuggiani is a member of the Communist party's Central Committee. He was invited to the United States by Detroit Mayor Coleman Young after Florence and Detroit agreed to become sister cities.

Mr. Gabbuggiani plans to be in Detroit April 15 for the inauguration of the city's new Renaissance Center development project.

Mr. Gabbuggiani also planned a series of lectures at the University of Michigan and visits to New York and Washington, D.C.

**Cold War Act**

Visitors' visas to Communists are regulated by the cold-war-era McCarran Act passed in 1952. Under the law, all such visa applications must be carefully screened and the visas issued only after specific waiver of the law's provisions is granted.

In practice, low-level Communist party members have had little trouble getting visas to visit the United States for specific purposes.

Under the Nixon and Ford administrations, however, high-level Italian Communists have found the waivers harder, if not impossible, to obtain.

In 1975, Communist leader Giorgio Napolitano was refused a visa to attend an academic conference. Sergio Segre, head of the

party's political section, was denied a visa after being invited to a U.S. foreign policy council meeting in New York.

U.S. administrations also have repeatedly denied requests by the Italian Communist party newspaper L'Unita to post a correspondent in Washington.

**Undecided on Loan**

ROME, March 22 (Reuters).—The Communist party has not yet decided whether it will back the Cabinet's plans to raise a \$530-million loan to buy the country's economy.

Party leader Enrico Berlinguer said last night that although his party opposed in principle the loan from the International Monetary Fund, it was opposed to a number of proposed economic measures which the IMF is insisting are essential preconditions.

The two proposals which have run into opposition from the Communist-controlled unions are plans to adjust the wage indexation system to free it from the effects of increased direct taxation and penalties for companies which give pay rises higher than nationally negotiated levels.

## Rights Court To Decide on Birchings Case

STRASSBOURG, March 22 (Reuters).—The European Human Rights Court is to hear a young man's charge against Britain that birching boys on the Isle of Man violates the convention banning torture and sexual discrimination, it was announced here yesterday.

The Court will consider the case of 21-year-old Anthony Tyrer, who was birched in 1972.

The island, which lies between England and Ireland, is a British dependency but not part of the United Kingdom. Britain handles its foreign affairs but cannot interfere internally.

Britain abolished corporal punishment nine years ago, but the Isle of Man retains it. Mr. Tyrer was sentenced to three strokes of the birch by a juvenile court for assault.

The Isle of Man Appeal Court upheld the sentence.

The birch consists of about four branches, 40 inches long. The law says it can only be used to beat one person.

## Vietnamese Liberalize Policy On Investment by Foreigners

HONG KONG, March 22 (UPI).—Vietnam has begun distributing to U.S. businessmen copies of surprisingly liberal new guidelines for foreign investment, seeking off hopes among some that there could be a major market for U.S. enterprises.

The five-year plan calls for an outlay of \$7.5 billion by 1980, with up to \$900 million a year expected to come from abroad, some qualified sources said. Because both the Soviet Union and China have reduced their aid to Vietnam since the end of the war, much of this evidently may have to come from the West and from commercial banks and other businesses.

Since the end of the war, Vietnam is reported to have raised \$50 million in commercial syndicated loans, mostly from French and West German banks.

**'Flexible, Pragmatic'**

Mr. Sanhille of the Bank of America said he was "amazed at how flexible and pragmatic" the Vietnamese are in talks with Western businessmen.

The new guidelines for foreign investment, which have been distributed in the last month, permit outside investment from a minimum of 30 per cent up to 49 per cent in joint enterprises, while production-sharing arrangements would apply in cooperative ventures in mining and petroleum.

Foreign companies would be expected to pay their Vietnamese employees in hard currencies, while foreign technicians must spend half their salaries in Vietnam. Taxes would range from 30 to 50 per cent, with initial tax exemptions or reductions and import and export concessions. All of these would be decided case by case.

Some lawyers and businessmen who have studied the new guidelines point out that they guarantee the right to carry on business for only 10 to 15 years, with the implied warning that Hanoi would take over the companies after that.

**Conditions Questioned**

"Since you might have losses for five or six years in such a new situation, very few people are going to invest under these conditions," said.

He noted that although the Vietnamese seemed to have given priority to developing what they hope will be major offshore oil fields as a ready means of earning foreign exchange, they have actually concluded very few deals. The only sizable one so far, he said, was with a French concern, Comex, 30 Companies Maritime d'Exploitation, for establishing a logistical base at Vung Tau, on the coast east of Saigon.

The French state oil company, ELF-Aquitaine, has reportedly been close to an agreement with Hanoi for nearly a year for exploratory drilling in some blocks in the South China Sea once held by Hanoi.

"If the Vietnamese really were serious it would be easy to conclude the deal," said a businessman familiar with the discussions. Some Americans here believe the Vietnamese may be deliberately stalling the French in hopes of getting a better offer from U.S. companies once the embargo is lifted.

**The Vietnamese, these Americans think, developed a high appreciation for U.S. technology after seeing how wealthy Saigon was compared to Hanoi. But there are also reports that the Vietnamese have simply been asking ELF-Aquitaine for too high a price.**

**Hope on Embargo**

Both groups of businessmen are hoping that President Carter will lift the trade embargo, at least partially, after the return this week from Hanoi of the mission on missing servicemen led by Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers.

Louis Sanhille, a vice-president and Asia representative of the Bank of America who has visited Hanoi, said that since the Woodcock mission was announced several weeks ago he has been receiving half a dozen phone calls a day from outside Hong Kong with suggestions about how to do business with Vietnam.

The Hong Kong branch of the First National City Bank, in anticipation of an eventual lifting of the embargo, has compiled an 88-page colored guidebook to trade with Vietnam, including a map of Hanoi and a rundown on Vietnamese state banks and trading corporations. Citibank had a branch in Saigon before the end of the war, and one of its officers in the Hong Kong branch visited Hanoi last year.

Vietnam needs large amounts of foreign investment, loans and technology to help meet the ambitious goals of the five-year plan that runs through 1980 and to catch up with the rest of Southeast Asia after three decades of war. In the south, there are still said to be 3 million unemployed, and inflation last year reached 50 per cent, according to an estimate made by a Frenchman who often visits Saigon. Refugees who have reached Hong Kong from the South in recent months say food has grown increasingly scarce.

**Kosygin Arms-Race Appeal**

HELSINKI, March 22 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin began a visit to Finland today with a call for urgent moves to end the arms race.

In a banquet speech, Mr. Kosygin alluded to the fire god of Biblical Canaanites, to whom children were sacrificed, by likening the arms race to "the insatiable maw of Moloch," swallowing \$1 billion a day needed to fight hunger, epidemics, illiteracy and unemployment.

An end to the arms race and a move toward disarmament were the most important steps in the present struggle for peace, he said. He arrived this morning to spend five days in Finland.

"We do not threaten anyone," Mr. Kosygin told the banquet guests tonight. "Our slogan in international relations is peace and cooperation among peoples and the independence of nations."

**Free After 5 Years**

Mr. Yameogo was detained for five years and then was freed in 1971.

President Lamizana has often said that military domination of the administration must be limited in time and has said that in the future the army should take no part in politics.

He allowed political parties to vie in national elections in 1970. But four years later he dissolved the parties and the national assembly. In its place, he set up the National Consultative Council with appointed members.

In 1976 he was faced with major industrial unrest, fed by political developments. The unions launched a general strike in December of that year, demanding that the army return to its barracks, that President Lamizana resign and that there be a return to normal constitutional life.

The President initiated talks

with different groups and set up a special commission charged with drawing up guidelines for a gradual return to democratic processes. The commission has now granted its "Charter of New Volta Views."

**Regimes Changed**

Over the years, Mr. Lamizana has instituted several government reshuffles.

In January, a new, 20-member government "of national unity" was formed. Apparently a preview of the type of government envisaged by the special commission, it was drawn up to represent broad currents of opinion.

Although the former political parties do not exist as such, two of the major ones—the Democratic African Rally and the African Rally party—are clearly represented, the former with five members, the latter with three.

The government also includes an independent politician, four military men and a number of technicians.

**Italian Oil Deal**

ROME, March 22 (Reuters).—Italy's main oil company, AGIP, has announced that it has signed a protocol with Vietnam to explore and produce oil there.

An AGIP spokesman said was the first time that such a protocol had been signed by Western oil company with Hanoi. He gave no details.

A company statement said the protocol was signed with the state agency Petrovietnam during a visit by a Vietnamese delegation headed by Oil Minister Dinh Duc Thien.

## Bhutto Foes Call General Strike

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 22 (Reuters).—Pakistan's opposition leaders have called for a nationwide general strike Saturday to protest what they claim to be the rigging of the March 7 general elections and the convening of the new Parliament this weekend.

The decision was taken at an emergency meeting of the general council of the nine-party Pakistan National Alliance here late last night. There has been widespread violence in the country since the election in which Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's party scored a landslide victory.

Opposition leaders have refused to negotiate with him in his efforts to defuse the situation. They have called for his immediate resignation and for holding new elections.

## 23 Arrested in Tunis For Opposing Regime

TUNIS, March 22 (Reuters).—The government announced the arrest of 23 supporters of ousted former Economy Minister Ahmed Ben Salah, accused of distributing anti-government leaflets.

An official communiqué last night said they were associated with "a clandestine organization whose essential design was to fight the regime by illegal means and to harm the achievements and the unity of the nation."

# Program Is Recommended for Upper Volta's Return to Democracy

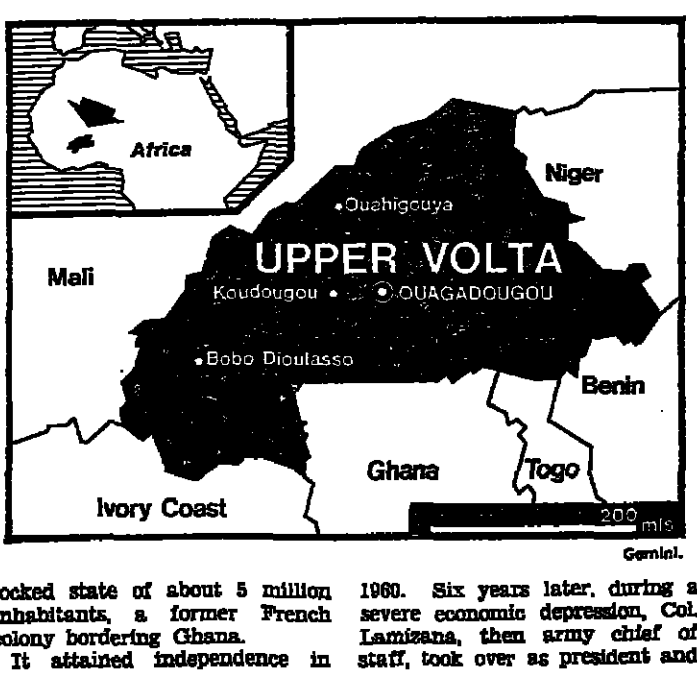
OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta, March 22 (Reuters).—A four-point program for a return to more normal constitutional life has been outlined for this West African state, where the military has dominated government for 11 years.

A government-appointed special commission has recommended:

- A constitutional referendum in November after electoral lists have been drawn up.
- The election of a president for a seven-year term, with citizens of 35 and older eligible to seek the office.
- Parliamentary elections, to be followed by the president's nomination of a premier.
- Formation of a government of national unity.

The commission recommended that the government include not only elected deputies but also representatives of other opinion groups in the country.

It said a liberal and democratic society should be established in



locked state of about 5 million inhabitants, a former French colony bordering Ghana. It attained independence in

Upper Volta, with a multiparty system.

On this point, skepticism is expressed in some political circles here in view of past partisan struggles in the country.

**Rehabilitation Plan**

In one of its recommendations, the commission supported the idea of the rehabilitation of former politicians. At a press conference in January, President Sangoule Lamizana said that such a rehabilitation would come about "in due time."

There is a speculation here about the status of Maurice Yameogo, the first president of Upper Volta, whose regime was ousted in January, 1966.

Mr. Yameogo, 59, is now living quietly in his native village. If he were to try to re-enter national politics, he would have to have his civic rights restored. They were stripped from him in 1966, when he was accused of maladministration.

Upper Volta is an arid, land-

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Falkenturm Str. 9, Munich



## U.S. Trash Plant Is Costly Failure

## When a Dream Turns a Nightmare

By Bill Peterson

BALTIMORE, March 22 (UPI).—It looks like a Rubik's Cube. A huge metal tepee, yellow also, with conveyor shooting skyward, spaghetti-like pipes, bright orange pyrolysis plant. Not long ago, the urban prophets were saying the plant could revolutionize the nation's solid waste industry. It would be an environmental dream, turning garbage, everyday trash—raw sewage, tin cans and bottles—into steam, scrap iron, char and glassy substance, which could be used to pave streets, all in a short, clean process.

But the plant, originally scheduled to begin operations in August, 1974, has never worked—at least not any extended period of time. "The possibility of failure never entered anyone's mind," said Joseph Kuchta, city director of public works. But conveyor belts have been an explosion, and once in the heating process the garbage fused and had to be broken up with jackhammers.

It has left red faces all around. When the plant's private developer, Monsanto Environ-Chem Systems, gave up on the project last month and recommended it be abandoned, an embarrassed Mayor Schaefer angrily called the firm "a bunch of common bastards" who "sold us a bill of goods."

The city didn't abandon the plant. It almost can't. It needs something to get rid of its trash. But faced with the prospect of paying another \$12 million to make the pyrolysis plant work, officials are admitting they've learned some hard lessons in their bout with technology—lessons they can't afford to experiment. Cities need a sure thing. They don't have money to throw away, said Mr. Kuchta. "Solid waste is a sure thing. It isn't going to go away."

Because of this, the city is giving the plant, which previously never worked more than 18 days at a time, three more 30-day tests. The result, says Monsanto, pulled up stakes Feb. 1, has been mixed. But, as assistant director Edward Moore said this week, "You don't give

up on a \$22-million investment." To hindsight, it was Baltimore's flirtation with an unproven technology that led to its current dilemma. It bought a promising experiment and hoped to expand on that.

In 1971, Baltimore was looking for a replacement for one of its two old, pollution-belching municipal incinerators, something that could deal with half the city's garbage, or about 1,000 tons a day.

Along came Monsanto and the federal government. The St. Louis firm had just developed a 35-ton-a-day solid waste pilot plant. It used a process called pyrolysis, which converted trash into combustible gas by heating it under an extremely high temperature in an oxygen-free kiln. Steam was produced as a byproduct. The process, by all accounts, worked great in the small pilot plant.

Had the Money

About this time, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), equipped with new legislation, was seeking places to demonstrate new technologies. It was high on Monsanto, and had money to spend. Needs and money merged.

Enticed by a \$6 million EPA grant, Baltimore contributed \$5 million and coaxed another \$4 million from state coffers to get the plant started.

Almost immediately the pyrolysis plant developed problems. The original opening date proved overly optimistic. Costs skyrocketed. Anti-pollution devices proved inadequate. Monsanto, which had agreed to a stiff performance bond, paid \$4 million in late penalties.

And the thing still didn't work. Conveyors broke and clogged. The huge steel barn where garbage entered the plant collected so much carbon monoxide it was dangerous for workers to stay inside. When trash was dumped, it clogged conveyors. The shredder caused explosions. A cooling fan didn't work. A trash feeder system jammed. When one part of the plant didn't work, the whole thing would have to shut down.

Officials Appeared

When garbage moved to the second stop in the plant, a futuristic tepee-shaped storage bin, it turned almost as solid as rock when stacked up for any period of time.

But the plant always worked just well enough to appease city, federal and company officials. Mr. Kuchta said that "I'd meet with private industry people and they'd say, 'You've got to have faith. You're bound to have some problems, but they can be ironed out.'"

There were doubters from the start. Monsanto was a newcomer to the solid waste field. According to several city and federal officials interviewed, the firm was so confident that its pyrolysis process would work that it ignored developed technologies.

"Monsanto was confident it could deliver. They didn't lie, or play any hanky-panky games in the early days," one EPA official associated with the project said. "When problems developed, they made more promises. After a number of these promises you get annoyed. They reached

a point in time when they ran out of expertise."

Almost everyone involved in the plant agrees on what went wrong: scaling up the plant from 35-ton-a-day capacity to 1,000 tons a day was simply harder than anyone thought.

"We thought scale-up chances were very good," said D. L. Chapman, a Monsanto vice-president. "We're as disappointed as the city that the project didn't turn out as well as we'd hoped."

After months and months of making costly modifications to the plant, the bottom began to fall out early this winter. Beginning in November, Monsanto made three attempts at conducting 30-day tests. Each failed.

Then, in December, a private consultant, hired by the city, concluded the plant couldn't ever operate properly in its present form. The consultant, William Harrington Jr., said the city could either spend \$12 million to modify the plant, or scrap it, salvage \$6 to \$8 million in scrap iron and build a traditional incinerator. This would cost about \$11.3 million, he said.

The final blow came on Feb. 3 when Mr. Chapman recommended the project be terminated.

The city refused, and the private firm pulled out a week later. The city has operated the plant since, and it has worked better and longer than ever before. As of last week, it was handling an average of 530 tons of trash daily, and selling an

average of \$5,200 worth of steam to the Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. daily. This is still well below projections.

"The plant is working. It's producing steam," press spokesman James Kaplan declared Friday. "But we still have severe problems we have to resolve."

California Judge to Decide

Ruling Awaited on Moon Sect 'Brainwashing'

By Les Ledbetter

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22 (UPI).—In a case that is expected to set a precedent, a Superior Court judge here is expected to rule soon on whether the followers of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, the South Korean evangelist, are incompetent because of "brainwashing" and should be put into the temporary custody of their parents for "deprogramming."

A courtroom on the top floor of City Hall, packed with lawyers and ardent participants equally represented, has been the scene for more than a week of a trial over a California law on conservatorship that is normally applied to elderly people when they are judged senile and incompetent to manage their own affairs.

The parents of five members of Mr. Moon's Unification Church are asking the court to make them the guardians of their adult offspring in order to have them "deprogrammed," or the alleged brainwashing reversed.

The five young people fighting the attempt to have them placed into their parents' custody are arguing that such conservatorship is nothing less than legal kidnapping that deprives them of their constitutional right to practice freedom of religion freely.

"Significance Cited

"We think this is a case of national significance that can decide whether the processes of the courts should be abused and whether individual decisions such as choice of religion and other minority beliefs can be practiced in this country," said Neil Salo-

men, president of the Unification Church in the United States, who flew here from New York to observe this case and a federal hearing on whether conservatorship laws are being abused.

The battle in state court is before Superior Court Judge Lee Vawter. The judge has heard attorneys and expert witnesses for the parents of Barbara Underwood, John Howard, Janice Kaplan, Jacqueline Katz and Leslie Brown argue that these four persons are at the mercy of "artificial and designing persons," as defined under the California conservatorship law.

But defense attorneys and their equally expert witnesses have insisted that the church members have their full mental capacities.

"Practically everybody I know over the age of 21 is artificial and designing," said Dr. Harold Kaufman, a Washington, D.C., psychiatrist, when he testified last week. "How susceptible to the artful and designing do you have to be to cause a court to act?"

The legal struggle here is a manifestation of a conflict that has raged around Mr. Moon's Unification Church since the South Korean industrialist first won converts in the United States in the 1960s.

The opposition to Mr. Moon, mostly from parents of converts, have said that the young adults were being seduced into visiting church retreats and then were coerced by peer pressure and limited diet and sleep into becoming members of the religion and proselytizing for new members.

Many converts insisted that they had found a religious home and resisted attempts to dissuade them from their new beliefs. Out of this battle grew deprogramming and deprogrammers who specialized in seeing a convert and getting him or her to rethink his relationship with Mr. Moon's church.

In a related case, on Friday, the Hare Krishna movement was ruled a "bona fide religion" by a State Supreme Court justice in New York City. Judge John Leahy threw out two indictments that charged officials of the movement with illegal imprisonment of two members and attempted extortion from the father of one of the believers.

Judge Leahy also said on the allegation of brainwashing that it was "an erroneous minor premise." He said "the record was devoid of any deception on the part of the Hare Krishna movement."

Big Drug Companies Changing Advertising

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—Major multinational pharmaceutical firms doing business in Central America have begun to tone down promotions

of potent drugs to physicians by limiting claims of benefits and making fuller disclosure of risks. This finding was made by Dr. Milton Silverman, a University of California drug specialist who compared what 15 global companies—U.S., Swiss and French—were telling Central American doctors in 1973 with what they began to tell them in 1976.

Dr. Silverman, who reviewed 26 widely used drugs, gave this summary of his findings:

• For nine medicines, the manufacturers narrowed claims of effectiveness and downgraded the warnings to make them comparable to those they provide physicians in the United States, where the Food and Drug Administration requires proof of safety and effectiveness.

• For two products, the producers were already making "reasonably full disclosure in 1973 and have continued to do so."

• For 11 drugs, the companies "are continuing to exaggerate the clinical values of the drugs and to minimize, gloss over, or totally ignore the potentially serious or fatal side effects."

• For four drugs, the manufacturers "elected to solve the problem by the expedient of not publishing anything in 1976 about them."

The labeling also warns of the link to the blood disease.

In Latin America in 1973, Dr. Silverman said, Parke-Davis was contradicting the advice it was giving in the United States by recommending Chloromycetin for infections, but should be restricted to a few serious or life-threatening diseases such as typhoid fever.

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In Latin America



## Conflict-of-Interest Cited

## 2 Swedish Unions Drop Boardroom Role

By Rolf Soderlund

STOCKHOLM, March 22 (UPI).—Civil-service unions have abandoned a Swedish model for employee authority because, in part, they believe it crossed the traditional dividing line between workers and management.

For six years, employees in 31 government agencies, including seven ministries, helped direct personnel policy in close cooperation with management. But most of the 1,000 "co-decision" boards vanished March 1 following a recommendation by two state employee unions.

The Swedish Federation of Civil Servants (250,000 members) and the National State Employees' Federation (180,000 members) said they preferred negotiating with management rather

than accepting joint responsibility for policy.

Another reason for the decision to drop the employee-management personnel boards was a new law requiring businesses and other organizations to negotiate with unions before vital decisions are made.

Under the Democracy-at-Work Act, workers will be able to call management into discussions on all activities and conditions at their work place.

Some Opposition  
The recommendation by the civil-service unions to drop their own, direct authority over personnel questions was opposed by some union officials.

"We really have done something," said Mrs. Lill-Britt Andersberg, a secretary at the National Telecommunications Administration and a member of a defunct decision-making body.

"We had many big decisions concerning reorganizing of work and employing more personnel. We would have wanted to continue until we got something equally good," she said.

The telecommunications service had 180 decision-making bodies, each with three employees and three management officials.

But union ombudsman Rune Larsson said:  
"When an employee sits in a decision-making group, he becomes a decision-maker just like any executive. You enter the board and then you get such a responsibility that you cannot negotiate [for the union]."

Majority Vote  
The project started in 1970 when the then-Social Democratic government and the trade unions brought up the issue of increased employee influence on decision making. Government officials worked out experimental models that made employee representatives and management officials equal on boards dealing with personnel issues. Decisions were made by majority vote.

Supporters of the project said it shaved off the top of the traditional company pyramid.

Nevertheless, some hierarchy remained as the chairman, the company manager, had the deciding voice in case of a deadlock.

Personnel officer Folke Jansson, back at the telecommunications service said he regretted that the decision-making bodies had been dissolved.

"There were good decisions with [few] cases where the chairman had to use his deciding vote. In my personal opinion, it has been a representative system," he said.

He added: "Our system was that no different parties were involved. All were equal. All decisions were to be made by groups in the company. It gave the employees a guarantee for influence on decisions."

Time for a Change  
Mr. Larsson said: "When we agreed on the [co-decision] experiment, we did not have the new [Democracy-at-Work] legislation. At the time, the system was not a permanent one. It has been a temporary arrangement. But now is the time for something else."

"The two systems are quite different. One performs authority while the other means negotiation."

A government commission said the civil-service experiment benefited decision-making. In a report released last fall, the commission said laboratory work for personnel decisions became qualitatively better with employee participation. It recommended that staff involvement be extended.

Mr. Jansson said he believed the experimental model would have continued had not the Democracy-at-Work Act offered employees other ways to exert influence.

Podgorny Begins Tour of Three Nations in Africa

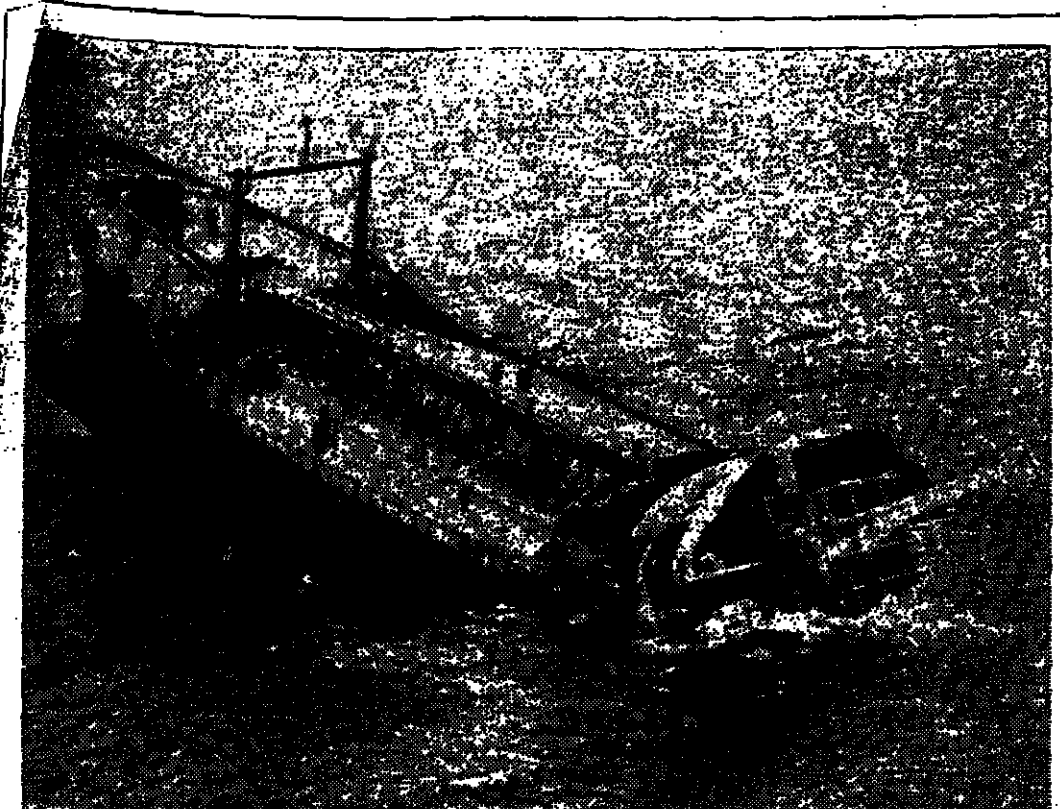
JOHANNESBURG, March 22 (UPI).—Soviet President N.S. Podgorny arrived in Tanzania today, leading a 120-man mission on a tour of three African nations in what is considered a major diplomatic undertaking.

Mr. Podgorny, scheduled to leave for his capital tomorrow after landing today in northern Tanzania, is to spend four days in this country and then visit Zambia and Mozambique.

The Soviet Union has gained prestige in the three countries by supporting and arming African nationalist movements in neighboring states. In addition to competing with Western diplomatic efforts, his trip is believed to be designed to counter the waning influence of China, which, like Western nations, backed a losing cause in the civil war that ended last year in Angola.

All three countries on Mr. Podgorny's itinerary are in the "front line" group of African states that support the guerrilla war in Rhodesia.

Welcome to Castro  
LONDON, March 22 (Reuters).—Angola plans a big welcome for Cuban President Fidel Castro tomorrow on his first visit there, as guest of the leftist rulers that his troops helped bring to power. The Luanda radio, monitored here, said the visit "has aroused great enthusiasm, and a mammoth and warm welcome... is expected."



SHIPWRECK—Bow section of Panamanian tanker, which broke in two from unknown cause, floating in Atlantic Ocean 130 miles southeast of North Carolina off Wilmington on Monday. Twenty-eight crew members were rescued from the tanker, but 12 were missing. Thousands of barrels of oil wound up in the ocean.

Havana Said to Offer Visas  
Cubans in U.S. Eager to Visit Homeland

By George Volsky

MIAMI, March 22 (NYT).—When Cuba decides to open its doors wider to American visitors, it may have to cope with tens of thousands of visiting Cuban refugees.

A "flood" of inquiries from refugees about travel to Cuba has been reported by the State Department in Washington and by the U.S. passport and immigration offices there.

A spokesman for the Czechoslovak Embassy, which represents Cuban interests in Washington, said that the embassy has been receiving "a lot of calls, a lot of letters and a lot of visitors" inquiring about the issuance of Cuban visas.

The Treasury Department is expected to announce this week the end of its ban on the spending of U.S. currency by Americans in Cuba.

The move would clear the way for the start of tours to the island. One such tour, organized by Mexico Airlines, and which would take visitors from Mexico to Havana, is scheduled to begin in May. It offers visits of eight days and seven nights for about \$700 a person.

Rush for Tickets  
Antonio Alino, president of Evisa Travel, a Miami agent for Mexican airlines, said that in the two days after the announcement of the tour more than 800 refugees sought forms to sign up for the trip.

He said that Cuban officials in Mexico had given assurances that all visitors from the United States, including the refugees, would be permitted to go to Cuba. He added that American-born travelers would have to wait about 72 hours for visa clearance, the refugees up to 30 days.

Polls have indicated that the overwhelming majority of the 500,000 Cubans in this area would be willing to visit their family homeland. But recent interviews with dozens of refugees from all economic backgrounds have indicated that virtually all have no

intention of returning to Cuba to live permanently.

For the young generation of refugees, those who have been born and brought up here, curiosity about the country they either barely remember or have never seen is the prime reason for wanting to visit it. Many would like to visit relatives there.

## Physicians in U.S. Express Doubts On Marijuana-Shrunken Brains

By Lawrence K. Altman  
NEW YORK, March 22 (NYT).—Six years ago, a group of British doctors suggested that the regular smoking of marijuana could irreversibly shrink the brain.

Yesterday, two groups of U.S. doctors reported that they could detect no evidence of shrunken brains among chronic marijuana smokers in St. Louis and Boston.

They cautioned, however, that their findings did not disprove those of the British study and did not give marijuana smoking a clean bill of health.

The British doctors studied 10 men who were heavy marijuana smokers but who sometimes took other drugs as well as marijuana and LSD. In a report in the medical journal *Lancet*, the doctors cautioned that further studies were needed before a definite causal relationship could be proved for marijuana's possibly deleterious effects on the brain.

The British doctors used special X-ray studies called pneumoencephalograms in which air was injected into the brains of the 10 men who had neurological symptoms. It is a painful test that involves risks of further brain damage to the patients.

Since then, other researchers developed a computerized X-ray technique known as *cat scans*. These machines allow doctors to get more detailed information than was previously possible. The anatomy of the brain can be seen without injections of air or other substances.

From these studies, the doctors concluded in separate reports in the journal of the American Medical Association that there was no evidence of a condition called cerebral atrophy, or shrunken brains, in the marijuana smokers.

## Carter Plan for Department Of Energy Wins Backing

By Edward Cowan  
WASHINGTON, March 22 (NYT).—Environmentalists have endorsed the idea of a unified, Cabinet-level department of energy, although they disagree with the Carter administration proposal on some particulars.

Their support last week, following a similar statement by energy industry executives, means that there is no general opposition to the proposal from any major interest group. Nevertheless, creation of a department of energy before autumn seems

unlikely because of expected delays in the House of Representatives.

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee will not begin revising the administration's energy reorganization bill until April 15.

Representatives of environmentalist organizations cautioned the committee against giving a proposed secretary of energy excessive power for leasing of public lands. Gregory Thomas of the Sierra Club capitalized the fear that energy-supply concerns might overwhelm environmental protection and other uses by describing the proposed energy department as "a mission-oriented, monolithic organization."

Representatives of energy industries told the committee last week that the administration bill, by dividing responsibility for energy production from public lands between the energy and interior departments, might lead to continuation of what the industries regard as excessive delay in leasing.

Udall Suggestion  
An environmentalist, Stewart Udall, recommended that Congress "err on the side of giving too much power rather than too little." Mr. Udall, who was secretary of interior from 1961 to 1969, counseled the committee to "put your power in an individual and hold him responsible." He was referring to a secretary of energy.

Dividing authority in a commission of several persons, he said, was "a 19th-century idea, a less sure approach for problems that are not urgent."

Essentially, the arrangement contemplated by the administration would let the energy secretary prescribe production goals for oil, gas and coal on public lands but would leave the authority about which land to lease and when with the secretary of the interior.

## Natural Substance to Arrest Tooth Decay Reported in U.

STONYBROOK, N.Y., March 22 (AP).—A dental researcher said here yesterday that he had isolated a substance in saliva that protects teeth against the formation of cavities.

The discovery by Dr. Israel Kleinberg suggests that a new and natural approach to the control and prevention of cavities "might be within reach," said an announcement from the State University of New York.

The substance has been named *salin*. It is a peptide, a small molecule containing amino acids, the basic material of life.

"The approach is quite simple," Dr. Kleinberg said, "and, if correct, it raises the interesting possibility that the use of *salin* and fluoride might result in caries [cavities] becoming a minor disease."

Dr. Kleinberg and his co-workers have synthesized the substance in the laboratory so that it can be commercially produced.

Appropriate Vehicle  
"We now have to find the most appropriate vehicle for raising the level of *salin* in the saliva," the researcher said. The possibilities include a rinse, chewing gum, toothpaste or candies since *salin* takes care of the sugar problem.

Clinical trials to prove safety and effectiveness would require about five years, Dr. Kleinberg said, although the anticavity properties of the substance could be proved sooner.

Dr. Kleinberg's work was reported to a closed workshop on the microbial aspects of dental cavities held last June by the National Institute of Dental Research and was published in *Microbiology Abstracts*.

The major factor in tooth decay is plaque—bacterial deposits that continually form on teeth and set on sugar and certain carbohydrates to make acid. The acid eats away at tooth enamel.

"Basically, *salin* is a small molecule called a peptide, composed of only a few amino acids," Dr. Kleinberg said. "It is a component of saliva that counteracts

the acid produced by the bacteria in the mouth, the culprit in tooth decay."

The substance is the by-product of a process to protect the teeth but Dr. Kleinberg said, it overwhelmed by an excess sugar in the diet.

Methodical, Progressive  
"Researchers have known a long time that something saliva gives protection against caries," he said. "Our research was methodical and progressive. We developed techniques used before and five years we isolated the substance we were looking for. We then spent next five years learning to understand how *salin* works."

Because *salin* would work in the presence of sugar, it could be introduced into the mouth even on candy. "You could have your cake and eat it," Dr. Kleinberg said.

Dr. Kleinberg's early research in isolation of *salin* was done at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg and supported by Medical Research Council of Canada. Studies now are being supported by the National Institute of Dental Research in the United States.

## Duke of Portland Rich Landowner Dies in U.K. at 84

LONDON, March 22 (UPI).—The death of the Duke of Portland, 84, was announced yesterday.

He was one of Britain's wealthiest landowners, a member of the Cavendish-Bentinck family, was prominent in the political and diplomatic life of the nation for nearly 50 years.

The dukedom and several other titles he held—Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, Baron Chichester, Marquess of Titchfield, Baron Rotschild—may now die with him.

His heir, a cousin, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, is 58 and has no male heirs.

The family owns property and around Portland Square, London and one of the largest and most valuable agricultural estates in the country consist of 19,000 acres in Nottinghamshire in addition to large acreage in Scotland.

Viscount Cobham  
LONDON (AP).—Viscount Cobham, 67, former governor-general of New Zealand from 1967 to 1971 and a keen cricketer who once said his idea of heaven was being back to his own bowling, died Sunday.

Ernest Gugenheim  
PARIS, March 22 (UPI).—Ernest Gugenheim, 69, chief rabbi of the Israeli Synagogue of France, died today during a service in Paris synagogue.

Gen. William J. Flood  
WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—Retired Air Force Brig. Gen. William J. Flood, 81, a pioneer aviator and balloonist, died here Sunday after a long illness.

## White House Unlikely On Missing GIs Returns to U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—The White House commission on missing Americans in Vietnam returned from Hanoi a Vietnamese today and announced Communist leaders had promised to turn over the remains of 10 additional Americans.

Leonard Woodcock, United Air Workers president and chairman of the commission, told reporters aboard a plane from Hanoi that Hanoi officials confirmed the death of Tuscarora Congressman, retired Central Intelligence Agency official who came to Saigon just before the South Vietnamese collapse in a vain attempt to rescue friends.

Mr. Woodcock said Hanoi officials told the commission it would return Gueorgiev's remains along with those of a Vietnamese killed in an air crash.

The commission brought in a report it hopes to present President Carter in a meeting scheduled for Thursday. For Senate Democratic leader Ed Mansfield, a commission member told reporters the diplomatic work done by the five-member delegation helps give America new beginning in Southeast Asia.

Agee Very Happy U.S. Won't Prosecute Him  
LONDON, March 22 (UPI).—Former CIA agent Philip Agee said today he was "very happy" the U.S. Justice Department dropped its case against him allowing him to return to the United States.

Mr. Agee, 41, was ordered by Britain in November on charges of endangering "national security." Mr. Agee, who publishes a book in 1973 on CIA activities and "practices," had maintained that he could not return to the United States for fear of prosecution for violating the Espionage Act.

Soviet Rocket Tests E

MOSCOW, March 22 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has announced the end of rocket-launch tests in the North Pacific.

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## FILMS IN PARIS

### Henry James Quality to a Thriller

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 22 (UPI)—"Anima Persa" (Lost Souls)—at the Biarritz in Italian and at the Rex, the Montparnasse Blanche and the Odéon in French—is an example of directorial mind over matter. This is no reflection on the Giovanni Arpino novel, on which it is founded, but it is not difficult to imagine what would have happened to such a story in less skilled hands. A sinister thriller, it could have been transformed into a shoddy horror film.

Dino Risì's direction turns the story into an enthralling melodrama of considerable psychological insight and fascination.

A young painter goes to Venice to study the Venetian masters. He stays at the palazzo of his uncle, a martinet of the old school who has married a young beauty. Mystery pervades the elegant, gloomy mansion.

The scenario is full of surprises. Risì builds the story slowly at first, and then, the scene set, accelerates the tempo and charges to a smashing, unexpected climax. In addition to his gifts as a storyteller, he has an artist's eye and has drawn a very lovely portrait of Venice and its changing moods.

There is a Henry James quality both to the narration and the pictorial aspect. The casting of the three principals neatly matches the roles they undertake, with that versatile actor Vittorio Gassman as the stern, secretive uncle, with Catherine Deneuve as the trembling aunt and Danilo Mattioli as the inquisitive youth.

David Hamilton, the photographer, makes his debut as a cineaste with "Billitis" (at the Ermitage, the France Elysées and the Miramar). It was inspired by "Les Chansons de Billitis," an erotic classic, but it bears little resemblance to the original.

"Billitis" was born at the beginning of the sixth century before our era in a mountain village situated on the banks of the Melas, to the east of Pamphylia, wrote Pierre Louys. In the film version Billitis's birthplace is not mentioned. She is a boy-hating schoolgirl who goes to stay with a married couple, friends of her father, on the Riviera on a vacation.

The Billitis of the Hamilton reincarnation is more a mischief-making mix out of a Gyp or Colette novel than she is an exotic creature of Louys.

Hamilton has not made her problems sufficiently clear and

she remains enigmatic and not very sympathetic. Indeed, her bitchy tendencies are such that one is inclined to side with those confused and resentful of her odd behavior. Patti d'Arbanville seems to take the role rather gingerly, probably due to the uncertain direction. The chthonic camera shots please the eye after the fashion of gorgeous ads, but as an intended lyric study of a girl attaining womanhood the film goes awry.

Per Paolo Pasolini's "Comizi d'Amore," brought to Paris belatedly and on exhibit in Italian at the Danton, the Marbeuf and Farnasse, recalls H.L. Mencken's reply on being questioned on the value of the Kinsey report, "It proves," said Mencken, "that all men and all women lie about their sex lives and that professors are gullible folk."

"Comizi d'Amore" is a documentary of the hand-held camera school that undertakes an investigation of sex problems in Italy, circa 1964. It would be impossible to think of anyone less fitted to carry on such an inquiry intelligently than Pasolini and, to boot, he proves a hopeless interviewer, interrupting anyone he questions—on beaches, on the streets and in factory districts—when their opinions run contrary



Vittorio Gassman in "Lost Souls."

to his. In fact, he does most of the talking. As this cinematic endeavor was undertaken more than 10 years ago and before divorce became legal in Italy, it is quaintly old-fashioned. Its appearance here at this late date is from any sociological point of view nil. It has obviously been imported here with the idea of cashing in on the murdered director's reputation.

Frank Schooten (Alcindoro) and Eva Saurova (Musetta) in "La Bohème."

### Many Levels of a New 'La Bohème'

By David Stevens

#### MUSIC IN STRASBOURG

as Colline were a beautifully matched quartet of artists.

This "Bohème" was filmed and recorded for later broadcast by French television, one of the many activities of this company—of which Lombard is the artistic director—one of the busiest operatic troupes in France, not excluding Paris.

It will be the fifth Opéra du Rhin production to be seen on television. Lombard and his forces, with the occasional addition of a guest star in major roles, have recorded three complete operas and the Verdi Requiem, and their "Faust" has just won a Grand Prix du Disque.

These recordings have all been made by the enterprising French firm Erato, and a forthcoming project, for EMI, will be a recording of "Turandot," with Montserrat Caballé in the title part that she will sing onstage for the first time next fall in San Francisco.

There is an encouraging stability about the Alsatian operation. Lombard says he has spent almost all the last seven months in Strasbourg—a rarity for a conductor on the rise. The presence of the largest permanent troupe of singers in France, co-production arrangements with Lyons in France and Karlsruhe across the Rhine, and the growing quality of the Strasbourg Philharmonic are all an encouraging model for musical regionalization in France.

### Biggest Gathering of Clans Since the Battle at Culloden

By Lenore Gilbey

LONDON (UPI)—The battle took less than an hour. Some 1,500 men died. The date: 1746. The place: Culloden. The dead: Mackintoshes, MacLeans, Mac-

Donalds, MacLeods, Farquharsons, Frasers, Appins, Stewarts, Camerons, Atholmen, Grants and many others. Those who survived scattered the world over.

The butchery that followed in Scotland was to last for many years. "They have created a desert and have called it peace," wrote Samuel Johnson. The biggest meeting of the clans, since Culloden, will take place in Scotland from April 30 to May 14.

The MacDonalds, who claim to be Scotland's most powerful clan, will be chartering an enormous boat which will steam around the Outer Hebrides. The Frasers of Lovat and the Macraes will have what is variously described as a liaison or havoc. Traditionally they went to war together; this spring there will be an open-house at the Macraes, and the Frasers of Lovat will be there too.

"We are the Scottish Mafia," says the Duke of Argyll (Chief Campbell), who along with his wife (a Colquhoun), is busy resurrecting the Inveraray, one of the most magnificent Scottish castles.

There will be catkins (informal Scottish musical gatherings), highland games and dances, fiddlers' rallies. Even the animals will help pull the clan act together. The Scottish canine club will put on a show of local breeds of dogs.

### U.S. Discovers Pre-Columbian Art Smuggling

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22 (UPI)—The U.S. Customs Service here has broken up a major ring that had been smuggling pre-Columbian artifacts into this country from 10 Central and South American nations during the last four years.

More than 300 significant pieces of pre-Columbian work were seized last week in a raid on a home in Placerville, Calif., 12 miles east of Sacramento, the Customs Service said. Nearly 100 smaller artifacts, skins from endangered species of animals and voodoo dolls were also seized in what the service is calling the "largest seizure of this type in the country and possibly the world."

No arrests have been made yet but officials said that the government would present its evidence before a federal grand jury this week and seek the indictment of four persons for conspiracy, smuggling and customs fraud.

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## The Unknown Soldiers

The Woodcock expedition has returned from Indochina with 12 bodies and a heightened prospect of diplomatic ties between Washington and Hanoi. For those to whom the bodies mean an end, however sad, to long and painful uncertainty, to those who recognize that diplomatic gaps, whether in respect to Cuba or Vietnam, represent a lack of common sense rather than an expression of political opinion, both of these conclusions are to be cautiously welcomed.

But it should not be completely forgotten that there was a flaw in the mission that Leonard Woodcock and his associates undertook. The flaw was not their fault, nor really that of the Carter administration. Rather, it goes back many months, to the days when U.S. fighting in Vietnam had ended, and the fate of the "MIAs"—the missing in action—bulked large in the emotions of those who hungered to know the fate of family members or friends, and those emotions were traded on by two governments.

In any major battle, the missing in action bulk very large in the early returns—men killed, with none living to report their death; men wandering lost in fields and forests, or deserting; men captured by the enemy. In theory the captured would eventually be reported; the lost found and the deserters brought to book. But that still leaves the dead who waste in desert places or are buried in mass graves while the strain of battle still continues. Eventually these lat-

ter join that other stark category of war's losses: missing, presumed dead. It is no accident, but rather an emphatic statement of war's basic brutality, that after World War I it was the Unknown Soldier who was granted the tragic anonymity of memorials in so many of the world's capitals.

In a war such as that in Vietnam, where military responsibility was stretched so thinly by the nature of factional strife, and where the aimless bombing by planes or by irregular forces made up so much of the killing of civilians and soldiers, there were more deaths by presumption on the rolls than death by certification. And the North Vietnamese preyed upon the feelings of those to whom "missing" contained a shred of hope; the U.S. government, under pressure from those who still clung to those shreds, long used the MIAs as examples of Vietnamese inhumanity. And both used the missing as a thread whereby some constructive end might be sought to their participation in a war that had meant failure for the United States and economic and political distress for the Vietnamese "victors."

If such ends can still be achieved: good. But too many have suffered too long from illusions of the survival of fathers and sons and husbands to provide a genuine justification for using those illusions for purposes that statesmanship could and should have achieved without them. War is a folly that needs no diplomatic exaggeration.

## Palestinians' Choice

The Palestinian counterpart of elections has just been held in Cairo. The returns were mixed. Ideologically, the Palestinian mainstream continues to move in the right direction: toward explicit acceptance of Israel's right to exist. But it hasn't by a long shot arrived. The more moderate Palestinians find it unfair that they should be expected to accept Israel's national claims when Israel has yet to accept theirs. But the burden remains on them to demonstrate that they approve the premises of the settlement process of which at least some of them hope to become a part. One must say some because, as the Palestine National Council meeting in Cairo demonstrated, the Palestinians are divided and unable to put up strong leadership.

The Palestinians, not alone, regard Jimmy Carter as the key man—as well they might. In his first major Mideast pronouncement, on March 9, he ignored the Palestinians; he addressed the Arab states and held out just to them a powerful inducement—the return of virtually all the territory they lost in 1967—to join a settlement process. But in his second pronouncement, on March 16, Mr. Carter did not dodge. He endorsed "a homeland" for the Palestinians, while stating that to get a crack at it they must accept Israel's "right to be there." That is the fundamental trade-off. President Carter could not offer the Palestinians more. He could not offer the Israelis less. As in his acceptance on March 9 of the Arab territorial goals and the Israelis' political ones, he was saying to Palestinians and Israelis that each can get what it wants only by granting the other what it wants. Unsurprisingly, his remarks stirred mixed feelings in both camps.

The immediate practical problem is how to work the Palestinian problem into the broad Arab-Israeli negotiations at Geneva.

which the Carter administration is trying to crank up this year. The Palestinians are out of phase. The Arab states would like to bring them to Geneva, perhaps tucked somehow into the Jordanian delegation, without first having them accept Israel's "right to be there." But the Israelis refuse—as they have every right to. And the United States, to keep faith with the Israelis and to earn their confidence for the tests sure to come, backs them in their refusal. The Palestinians themselves seem torn between not wanting to miss the Geneva train for fear it will head toward a settlement without them, and not wanting to get aboard for fear it will take them to the kind of settlement they feel they can't accept. The push and pull on this question will be the stuff of diplomacy for months to come. The crucial thing to look for is what the Palestinians choose.

We would add a note to Mr. Carter's approach to the Mideast. It troubles us that he seems so determined to demonstrate personal command of foreign policy substance that he will take major steps without always consulting senior aides and that he will risk misstatements. But we think he is proceeding wisely, if unconventionally, nonetheless. For some years the dominating tactical question for the United States has been whether it should inject its own views on a settlement at an early stage or a late one. There is no automatic magic or menace in either style. It is a question of judgment and taste. We think Mr. Carter, by injecting his own views early, has made a good choice. It minimizes illusions; it lets the parties prepare for the necessary fundamental change. That Arabs and Israelis alike are alternately growing and nodding shows they've gotten the message.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## 'Take Away This Murderin' Hate'

The long and unbecoming silence of U.S. political figures about the money that Americans have been sending to terrorist elements of the Irish Republican Army was broken last week. Sens. Kennedy and Moynihan, House Speaker O'Neill and New York's Gov. Carey—all notable for their Irish extraction—called on Americans "to renounce any action that promotes the current violence (in Northern Ireland) or provides support or encouragement for organizations engaged in violence." Their St. Patrick's eve statement was particularly welcome after a set of contradictory signals about Northern Ireland emanating from the White House.

Although it named no names, the target of the statement was clear, for it is the Irish Republican Army Provisionals who have been using millions of dollars in contributions from this country to purchase the arms with which they are killing. One estimate is that 75 to 90 per cent of the organization's firepower comes from the United States. The terrorism against Catholics by Protestant militants is no less despicable.

The recent call to sense applies with equal force to any U.S. contributions that may be going to that cause.

In emphasizing that "continued violence... can only exacerbate the wounds that divide the people of Northern Ireland," our politicians were in the spirit of generations of prayers like the one uttered by Mrs. Boyle over the body of her dead son in "Juno and the Paycock," to "take away this murderin' hate..." Almost 1,800 people have been killed in Northern Ireland since 1969; the suffering is incalculable.

The deep religious, social, economic and political divisions that separate Catholics and Protestants in Ulster cannot be easily bridged; but building such bridges must surely be the desire of most Americans. At a time when the courageous women's peace movement is expressing the longing among all parts of Ulster's population for an end to the terror that is ravaging the country, how can anyone in the United States wish to finance the killers on either side?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 23, 1902

LONDON—Swinging together in perfect unison, like the various parts of a splendid piece of mechanism, and without showing any signs of distress, the Cambridge crew shot across the finish line at Mortlake yesterday, winner of the 50th annual boat race between the two great English universities. They defeated the Oxford crew by five lengths in 19 minutes and 9 seconds.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 23, 1927

WASHINGTON—The situation in China is considered extremely grave in political circles here. President Coolidge and his advisers are following developments closely, but will act only in cooperation with Great Britain, France and other Powers. Latest reports have Nationalist troops from Canton occupying Nanking without firing a shot. All foreigners have been evacuated.



## Breaking the Political Kaleidoscope

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The political kaleidoscope is starting to be so shaken up these days that one wonders whether any pattern can assert itself to replace—with some sense of continuity—what went before.

Of course the big switches started when Jimmy Carter, largely unknown even in his own country early last year, and Hua Kuo-feng, virtually unheard of outside China, suddenly emerged in 1976 as leaders of the world's respectively richest and most populous lands.

Now many famous heads are tumbling everywhere—or their owners are at least reaching nervously under their collars to see if their necks remain unscathed.

In an astonishing process India once again became the largest democracy and not just the second largest nation. Mrs. Gandhi, who had run a stern "emergency" dictatorship, relaxed the emergency, held a general election, and lost all—including her own and her favorite son's parliamentary seats.

#### France, England

The leftist opposition in France reaffirmed and then improved its majority position in the second round of municipal elections, making it very hard for President Giscard d'Estaing to reassemble his divided and battered forces and gain political benefits from economic recovery within the year left prior to next year's legislative vote. Should the Socialist-Communist front win that, it will gain the power to make policy and probably create a constitutional crisis if Giscard doesn't resign.

Meanwhile in Britain—and we will know some time before the end of today—the Labor government, which had seemed to be winning more plaudits under Prime Minister Callaghan than under his predecessor, Harold Wilson, teters on the brink of collapse. If, as appears highly possible, it loses the confidence vote in Parliament, a general election must be called. At present the Tories have an edge in opinion polls.

Another key place—small as it is—where change could have immense potential effect is Israel. An election will be held there in May. Prime Minister Rabin is in deep trouble right now with economic difficulties, increasing emigration, a spate of scandals and rising pressures for some settlement with the Arabs. It is impossible to forecast whether Rabin will succeed in surmounting the tide or, if not, what his successor will do on the fundamental issue, war or peace.

In some areas change is not being produced by balloting but by public action. Thus, in Italy, waves of student demonstrators led violent manifestations in several big cities not only against the Christian Democratic government but also against the Communist party which tacitly supports it. This has produced hints of a split between so-called left-wing and right-wing Communists.

Meanwhile in India's neighbor, Pakistan, which had just ceased killing women occasioned by its loss of Bangladesh and defeat by India in the 1971 war, there are new hints of internal disintegration.

Prime Minister Bhutto, a skillful politician, recently won an election which his opponents claim was rigged. Now they are organizing riots against him, especially in key regions like Sind and the Northwest Frontier. If violence continues it could conceivably threaten stability of the state.

Contrapuntal developments have occurred elsewhere: Appointment of Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, a little known young man, as Spain's premier; the surprise collapse of Japan's Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka after the Lockheed scandal exploded; the Parti Quebecois' threat to split off Quebec from Canada.

known young man, as Spain's premier; the surprise collapse of Japan's Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka after the Lockheed scandal exploded; the Parti Quebecois' threat to split off Quebec from Canada.

#### The Gerontocracies

It is normal in democracies that there should be either scheduled elections on a regular basis (or fairly frequent if on an irregular basis, as in Britain) and that these should often produce altered

polities as well as new personalities.

But the importance, number and character of changes now in the process of occurring—and inevitably to be followed fairly soon as gerontocracies in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are replaced—make this an exceptional period of international movement.

One cannot yet attempt to read the patterns being whirled about in the viewer of the political

kaleidoscope. France seems to be swinging left; Britain right. Both the United States and India are resuming a basic interest in human rights as both a method and a goal. The generation gap in Italy transcends party lines but the Indians are looking to the very old for guidance.

This is a period of uneasiness—almost always true in eras of massive change. One only hopes nothing is irreversibly busted in the process of movement. For it is also a period of hope.

## The Trees of Peking

By William Safire

PEKING—A columnist given the opportunity to wander about the Forbidden City is tempted to try his hand at reporting.

To U.S. eyes, a good story would be an indication of the consolidation of power by the new leadership of Hua Kuo-feng. For nearly six months, since the downfall of the "Gang of Four," China-watchers have been asking why the National Party Congress has not been called into session to place a seal of approval on the new leadership.

In particular, Westerners wonder why Chairman Hua felt it necessary to retain not only the posts of Chairman of the party and Premier of the country, but also his original power base as minister of public security. The beginning of such appointments would be taken as evidence of increasing stability.

#### Weighty Matter

Before probing this weighty matter, it seemed a good idea to try reporting about the commotion that took place in front of the Peking Hotel the other night.

When I went to bed, Chang An Boulevard—the long, wide avenue that becomes part of Tien An Men Square a couple of blocks down the road—was lined on both sides with 30-foot-tall trees just about to bud for spring in Peking.

At about 2 a.m. an impressive display of manpower came around with ropes, saws and trucks. Amid much shouting of Chinese heave-ho, the tireless workers spent the rest of the night tearing out all 200 trees by the roots.

It was as if a Communist-style Howard Hughes had driven down the avenue, did not like what he saw, and said "I want every one of those trees out of here by 3 o'clock in the morning."

The next day, crowds of Peking residents came by to pick up the small branches that had been sawn off, and carried them home on bicycles for firewood. At nightfall, trucks arrived to haul away the large tree trunks.

Nobody thought the event was in the least noteworthy. Here was the main thoroughfare of the nation's capital, with a line of trunks on each side making the

center of the city look like the smile of a man who has just had all his teeth extracted, and not a soul to ask why.

So I asked why, and learned something about reporting in China.

The first answer, from a semi-official source at the scene, was "Insects." Some tree disease had been detected, similar to our Dutch elm problem, and the trees were ordered destroyed.

Sounded logical, until I heard from a second source, who said that he was only guessing, but that the trees had grown to a height where they were blocking the street lighting as well as the view from the hotel and offices, and will be replaced by shorter trees.

A third explanation was put forward by a cynical Western observer: The trees had grown to maturity and were simply being harvested for timber, which is scarce. They would be replaced by saplings which would be harvested in a decade when they reached full size. In a Communist state, trees were not only for looks, but for wood.

By this time, my patient and polite hosts were beginning to wonder why I pushed for answers on the trees. Factories, communes and neighborhood committees were there to be visited; what was so important about sitting through the various theories about the mystery of the trees?

#### A Metaphor

It was hard to explain that in interpretive reporting nothing is more important than a metaphor; and if I could understand the uprooting of the Chang An trees, I would parlay that into a theory about the uprooting of the "Gang of Four" whose following was being ripped out for "criticism" throughout Chinese society.

But there was no information available. All I had to show for two days of haggling was the unrelated fact that Chairman Hua had vacated the office of minister of public security, and that Hsinhsun news agency would announce one of these weeks that the man chosen to replace him was named Chao Chang-pi, whose name is not exactly a household word but who is described as "a long-tested, veteran cadre."

Some day it would be good to interview Minister Chao Chang-pi. Not to ask about the rise and scope of China's public security operations, or how he intends to keep order in what may be the last stages of a great political transition; but I would like to get the straight story of the trees.

## The Fall of From Vot In India

By Joseph Kral

WASHINGTON—The suffering by India G and the Congress party in this the world balance of. It offers fresh opportunity the United States and—more its quasi-ally, China—advance their positions a expense of the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Gandhi occupied a world politics previously out by her father Pandit K. N. Gandhi, Ben Be. Algeria, and Sukarno of India. She belonged, by descent, to the generation of ers who brought their cor to independence. She a these leftist views regarding Indian Government, ple and their instinct for mass independence by playing o great powers.

Age, disease and military made her the sole survivor group. Not unmutually sh ed going down herself. The led her to flex her mus developing nuclear weapo India, and in promoting secession of Bangladesh, Pakistan. It also led h surround herself with sycop to place abnormal trust i son, Sanjay, and to put- gress the regime of emer- gency. It was, in other word, a political cause of her shat defeat.

#### Politics Undermined

But even before that, in the world had undermined policies of the last im- leader of the non-Comm- left. The socialist exper for one thing, had not itself in the international

The countries that have forward economically have chewed the socialist. Brazil, Mexico, Iran and India are all cases in point to mention South Korea, Singapore or the oil-rich

In international affair number of developments ground out from under the aligned position. Defeat by the Soviet Union and the U. States made it extremely he play off the two giants against each other. India is heavily dent upon the Soviet Union unable to acquire the true- development — particularly agriculture.

Then there was the Soviet split. That obliged nonaligned nations, India, to line up come around battles between the Communist levitation.

#### Soviet Support

The Indians, having t with the Chinese on border- tions, tended to choose M. Indira, they became part Soviet move to encircle the from the south. In return, got support from the United for the breaking up Bangladesh from Pakistan.

But as Bangladesh started its own way, as Pakistan became more reasonable, a fruits of Moscow's so divided, India started to Mrs. Gandhi herself ini moves to better relations both Peking and Pakistan.

At this writing it is not what new administration come to office in New Dell Congress party regime make a comeback. And it is possible that Mrs. Gandhi return as a unifying force, the more likely possibility opposition team headed by of two former Congress leaders—Rajiv Gandhi, the son of Indira, and the old G. discipline, Morarji Desai.

Wherever the case, Mrs. G's old policy is bad India if it is not to fall which is always a distinct l bility—will need massive d help. That suggests a turn the United States and the community for aid which formerly dispensed.

Finally, and more import the forward foreign policy f ed by Mrs. Gandhi will on for review—if only because I strained Indian "resources greatly and tended to isolate country internationally. The look is for a deeper understanding with China, and even a s ment of the border dispute. gather China, and India v probably work to limit s influence in Indochina.

All these possibilities rep something of a whirlwind Washington. There is r now, as there was not in recent past, for the United S to pay attention to India— makes first of all appointi ambassador for who can count Washington's attention.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Gulf Oil Sees Lower Earnings

Gulf Oil warns that its first-quarter earnings may be "well below" the \$198 million, or \$1.02 per share, reported in the first quarter of 1976. Gulf says the estimate is based on a preliminary review of January and February operations. It cites the decline in worldwide petrochemical demand, an inability to recover in the marketplace the full cost of recent oil price rises and weather-related problems in the United States which have hampered production of crude oil and coal while increasing operating expenses. "While we do not make a practice of forecasting earnings, we have every reason to believe that we are experiencing a temporary condition which will be corrected as spring brings forth both warmer weather and a more attractive economic climate."

### Bayer to Raise Capital Outlays

Bayer expects its capital spending this year to rise to around 700 million deutsche marks (about \$283 million), up from \$33 million DM in 1976. At the same time, the chemical giant's North American representative Gerhard Dittmar reports that the company will invest about \$500 million in the United States during the next five years. "We have singled out the United States for a major effort," he says. Currently, Bayer's U.S. investment exceeds \$1 billion—about 40 per cent of the company's total investment. Meanwhile, the company reports that total group sales last

year rose 17.4 per cent to 20.81 billion DM and forecasts a 6-per-cent rise this year. Sales of the parent company alone in 1976 were up 21.4 per cent at \$9.55 billion DM. Pre-tax earnings of the parent firm climbed 47.7 per cent to \$87 million DM. Net profit was not reported, but Bayer says it expects the group figures to be better than the \$36 million DM earned in 1976.

### Kissinger to Advise Chase

Henry Kissinger will join Chase Manhattan Bank first as vice-chairman of its international advisory committee and later as the panel's chairman. Mr. Kissinger's appointment to the newly created position will become effective at the committee's next meeting in May. Early next year, a bank spokesman says, Mr. Kissinger will become chairman of the committee when John London of Royal Dutch Petroleum retires. The 23-member advisory committee, which meets twice a year, has no executive authority but consults with Chase's top management on economic and political developments. It consists of top executives from companies with international interests. The Chase spokesman declines to say how much committee members are paid. Chase also declines to say whether the former secretary of state would later take on a more active post. David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase, expressed delight, however, "that a person of Mr. Kissinger's stature and achievements... has agreed to lend his considerable expertise to Chase."

### Stronger Financial Base Seen Needed

## U.K. Said to Eye Metals Clearing House

LONDON, March 22 (AP-DJ).—The possibility of the London Metal Exchange (LME) adopting some form of clearing house system for trading is being actively debated against a background of increased concern by the Bank of England about speculation in London commodities markets, trade sources report.

At present, business is conducted between principals negotiating with each other at a trading ring. But some traders and the Bank of England are reported to be concerned that a stronger financial base for the metals market is needed.

In the market for soft commodities (sugar, coffee, cocoa), trades between members are guaranteed by the International Commodity Clearing House. Should a member fail to meet his commitments, the clearing house honors them either in cash or in the commodity concerned.

A belief that the metal exchange might benefit from a similar arrangement is not new. "The debate has been going on for years along with discussions on the possibility of introducing nickel and aluminum contracts," one trader commented. (The LME currently trades copper, zinc, lead, tin and silver.)

The new element, which has sparked the current rumors, is the Bank of England's recent strong interest in trading on London's commodities markets—particularly speculative transactions.

Most traders believe the bank is actively trying to cut the level of speculation in some commodities. Recently, for instance, the margin requirement for certain categories of non-members and non-trade members of the London Cocoa Terminal Market Association was boosted 400 per cent to a minimum \$10,000 per 10-ton lot if the trader in question holds more than 100 lots. Although the association has denied that the increase was the result of Bank of England pressure, not everyone is convinced.

Moreover, following recent increases in the price of lead to record levels, prompting a complaint to the Department of Industry from the Battery Manufacturers' Association, a Bank of

England spokesman admitted that a meeting between the LME, the bank, the Department of Industry and the Battery Association was held to consider the situation. These events, plus suggestions that the bank is monitoring more closely the level of speculation in other metals, including tin, has led to rumors of Bank of England intervention in commodities market affairs on a daily basis.

Talk of possible bank attitudes is affecting price movements in all commodities that have experienced sharp upward price movements in the recent past, one trader said. He cited tin, coffee, cocoa and lead in particular.

"Traders are very apprehensive," a dealer explained, "with the result that any market movement that can't be explained is immediately attributed to ru-

more of Bank of England intervention."

Last spring, the Bank of England urged the LME to ask its zinc dealing members not to accept any more non-trade business except for liquidation of existing positions. The ban was subsequently lifted when the market cooled, but the possibility of similar actions has again arisen in the climate of strong price advances in many markets.

One fear sometimes expressed about the current LME dealing method is that if a principal were to default on a contract there might be a domino effect throughout the market that could undermine confidence, especially in a highly speculative atmosphere.

A clearing house system could prevent such a situation from developing, some traders argue.

## Romania Admits Its Oil Fields Are Approaching Depletion

By Paul Hofmann

BUCHAREST (NYT).—Energy experts here say the severe March 4 earthquake apparently has not affected this nation's oilfields, but there has been an official admission that they are approaching depletion.

This nation of 21 million people, which has embarked on an ambitious industrialization program, is the only one of Moscow's East European allies that imports no Soviet oil. This gives Romania a measure of autonomy within the Soviet system.

Last year, Romania produced an estimated 98 million barrels of crude from its own fields, and imported 42 to 48 million barrels from Libya, Iran, Iraq and other Middle East countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu personally conceded that Romania's own oil was getting scarce at a news conference following the earthquake. Foreign observers said they could not recall the Romanian leader broaching the delicate theme of oil depletion on any earlier occasion.

"Unfortunately, our oil reserves are small," Mr. Ceausescu remarked after assuring a Yugoslav questioner that the earthquake had not impaired oil production or processing.

### Full Resumption Expected

Earthquake damage was extensive in Ploesti, the city north-west of Bucharest that is the center of the oilfields and petrochemical industries. Mr. Ceausescu and other officials have declared that damaged oil plants would soon resume full operation.

The country is planning to build a nuclear power plant within the framework of the Soviet-bloc joint atomic energy program, but it will need large quantities of crude oil. Romania has lately expanded its refinery capacity and sold petroleum products to countries outside the Soviet sphere. Bucharest clearly would like to maintain and further develop this source of hard currencies.

Romania's future oil strategy, according to experts, is further complicated by the fact that Arab exporters of crude are none too

happy with the continuing Romanian-Israeli diplomatic link.

While the Soviet Union and its other allies in Eastern Europe, severed formal relations with Israel, there is still an Israeli Embassy in Bucharest, and Israel's El Al airline has regular flights to this country.

## U.S. Interest Rates Expected to Rise

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Many U.S. economists expect interest rates to rise as private demand for credit cranks up ahead of the Treasury's huge financing needs and a firm Federal Reserve monetary policy.

While individual forecasts vary, economists and analysts interviewed recently generally foresee a possible rise in the banking industry's prime rate—its minimum charge on corporate loans—to 7 1/2 per cent or higher by year-end from 6 1/4 per cent currently. A hike in three-month Treasury bill rates to about 6 1/2 per cent from 4 5/8 per cent or so now, and an increase of half a percentage point or so in long-term corporate bond yields.

"It's almost inevitable that we're going to get a rise in both long-term and short-term interest rates," says James O'Leary, vice-chairman of U.S. Trust Co.

He said that U.S. demand surging 18 per cent this year to \$337 billion. New financing by domestic corporations, he predicts, will rise to \$63.5 billion from \$50.7 billion as companies rebuild lagging inventories and add to plant and equipment. The deficit-ridden federal government will have to raise \$76 billion in calendar 1977, up from \$69 billion last year, he says.

Problems will arise, many economists think, because traditional institutional sources of funds simply will not be able to meet the heavy demand for loans. "The Treasury will have to lean heavily on the individual investor to help finance the government's enormous budget deficit," says Donald Woolley, a vice-president of Bankers Trust Co. As a result, he adds, "The level of rates necessary to attract individuals should place upward pressure on interest rates in general."

The pressure will vary in different markets, however. It "will tend to be concentrated in short-term securities," says William Griggs, a senior adviser to J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. He expects the Treasury to borrow mostly by selling securities due in five years or less. So he sees rates on 90-day bills climbing about one percentage point, but those on longer-term issues rising only half a point or so. That is too conservative, in the

## EEC Planning To Reorganize Steel Industry

### Protectionist Steps Not Part of Project

BRUSSELS, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Industry commissioner Etienne Davignon said today the Common Market Commission hopes to enact a major plan for restructuring the community's steel industry at the beginning of May.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Davignon declined to indicate the total cost of the plan but said he hopes that between 600 million to 700 million units of account (one U.A. equals \$1.30) could be allocated for 1977 and more for 1978.

Mr. Davignon said the Commission will submit its plan to an EEC summit meeting in Rome on March 25-26.

Along with its plan, Mr. Davignon said, the Commission wants to toughen measures to assist the crisis-plagued steel industry.

These measures include setting a minimum price for reinforcing bars, establishing indicative prices for a number of other rolled steel products and improving import surveillance by a system of import licenses.

The Commission said the minimum prices and indicative prices would apply only to domestic producers and not to imports. By an improved monitoring system for imports, the Commission intends to make sure that there is no dumping by foreign producers on the EEC steel market.

Mr. Davignon stressed that the Commission wants to keep the EEC steel market open to imports and emphasized that no protectionist measures are planned.

But, he said, the steel industry is in a "structural crisis" and must be streamlined in order to remain internationally competitive.

Action should be coordinated in the community, and national measures planned by member states brought under the community umbrella, Mr. Davignon said.

### Plant Closures

He confirmed reports of broad Commission plans for closing steel factories that are not viable and for modernizing plants where possible. Where installations must be closed, new industries should be established to absorb the workers.

If the EEC summit approves the Commission plans, Mr. Davignon said, the European Coal and Steel Community consultative committee would be asked on April 6 to approve detailed measures. The committee gave its support to the plan at a meeting in Luxembourg last week.

## Burns Vows Adequate Money Supply

### To Meet Carter Expansion Plan

WASHINGTON, March 22 (NYT).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today that while the Fed will allow the nation's money supply to grow fast enough to accommodate the Carter administration's economic policies, it will eventually have to begin lowering the rate of growth of the money stock.

"The monetary growth ranges say blighted during the past two years have been considerably higher than they should be over the long run," he told the Senate Budget Committee.

"Ideally, the combination of increases in the money stock and increases in velocity should approximate the economy's longer term growth rate of physical output, which is about 3.5 per cent."

He said he expects that the Fed will tolerate "money expansion to run at higher rates" following the proposed \$50 tax rebate this year, but if that growth does not moderate quickly the Fed may "take action" to absorb bank reserves temporarily.

Mr. Burns also said he sees signs of increasing pressures on prices and warned again that no new stimulation of economic activity was needed. He noted that wholesale prices of basic commodities have been rising at a

"rapid pace" since last fall and industrial commodity prices have risen at an annual rate of 3 per cent during the past six months.

On the international front, the chairman warned that if the United States adopts protectionist trade policies other countries would retaliate. He expressed sympathy for the problem faced by President Carter, who must decide whether to propose higher tariffs or quotas on shoe and television imports. He said Mr. Carter would be criticized no matter what decision he made.

Mr. Burns also said he expects the nation's commercial banks to reduce the rate of increase in their loans to less developed countries. "Our commercial banks cannot continue to increase their portfolios of loans of this type at anything like the recent rate," he said.

He added that the International Monetary Fund will have to be enlarged to provide the necessary funds to help less developed countries overcome their balance-of-payments problems.

Commenting on loans to Communist-bloc countries, Mr. Burns said U.S. banks have not been reckless. However, he said he is concerned about such loans and will soon give a major address on the subject.

He estimated that U.S. bank lending to Communist countries amounts to about \$5 billion while total lending to East bloc countries totals between \$20 billion to \$25 billion. He said he has expressed concern to some bankers about loans in this area but did not name a particular bank or country.

## Burns' Warning on Inflation Pushes Wall St. Prices Lower

### NEW YORK, March 22 (NYT).

The stock market closed lower for the fourth straight session today as worries about inflation and higher interest rates kept investors on the sidelines.

Lack of interest was reflected in the low trading volume of 18.66 million shares, compared with 18.04 million yesterday.

Analysts said Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns dampened market sentiment with his warning that prices may be headed upward.

There was also held back by uncertainty over President Carter's energy program due to be unveiled next month. The program is expected to call for sacrifices on the part of all Americans, possibly a tax on gasoline, in an effort to stretch out energy supply.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 2.58 points to 850.96. It was off 3.16 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers 795 to 555.

Many economists and analysts were reported to see a rise in interest rates this year in both the short term and long-term areas, and Mr. Burns said that with business expected to expand this year interest rates will rise.

Offs were among the weakest

### Bankers Trust Loss On Foreign Loans

NEW YORK, March 22 (Reuters).—Bankers Trust New York Corp.'s international net loan losses totaled \$14.2 million, or 0.22 per cent of its \$6,537 billion of international loans and acceptance outstanding at the end of 1976, the company's 1976 annual report shows.

Bankers Trust New York, whose principal banking subsidiary is Bankers Trust Co., has not previously reported this figure.

The company's report said international operations produced 64 per cent of pre-tax earnings last year compared with 60 per cent in 1975.

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## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Federated Department Stores		J.W. Walker	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	1976
Revenue	1,500.00	1,400.00	286.30
Profits	88.00	77.20	7.80
Per Share	1.73	1.51	0.45
Year		Year	
Revenue	4,400.00	4,100.00	627.40
Profits	168.10	168.10	29.70
Per Share	3.50	3.53	1.70
Six Months		Six Months	
Revenue	2,215.40	1,995.30	15,000.00
Profits	95.74	80.12	694.50
Per Share	1.93	1.63	4.37

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Sears Roebuck		Sears Roebuck	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	1976
Revenue	697.10	606.70	4,427.50
Profits	23.83	21.19	3,987.10
Per Share	0.48	0.43	312.90
Year		Year	
Revenue	2,215.40	1,995.30	15,000.00
Profits	95.74	80.12	694.50
Per Share	1.93	1.63	4.37

**CSR**

A diversified and stable Australian company

CSR Limited (formerly the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd.) is Australia's second largest Australian owned listed company with gross sales of over \$A1400 million (US \$1540 million). CSR is a diversified industrial group operating in sugar milling, refining and services to the industry, minerals and industrial chemicals and building and construction materials.

**Sugar**  
CSR's sugar mills produce about 1 million tonnes of raw sugar each year. CSR refineries supply 95% of Australia's refined sugar needs. CSR also arranges the sale and shipment of over 2 million tonnes of Australian raw sugar exported annually. This represents about one-twelfth of the world's export sugar trade.

**Minerals and Chemicals**  
The Group has interests in projects which mine coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper and tin and operates industrial chemical plants. Buchanan Borehole Collieries Pty. Limited (82.65% CSR) mines soft coking coal for export. Capacity is being expanded to 2 million tonnes per year. Filbara Iron Ltd (68% CSR) is a 30% partner in the Mt. Newman Iron ore venture, which has an annual capacity of 40 million tonnes. Gove Alumina Limited (51% CSR) owns 30% of the Gove Project in the Northern Territory and has exclusive rights to export 2 million tonnes of bauxite per year as well as its 30% share of alumina from the 1 million tonne per year refinery.

**Building and Construction Materials**  
CSR and its associated companies produce a wide range of building and construction materials including cement, concrete, quarry products, clay roof tiles, aluminium windows and doors, gypsum wallboard, hardboard, particleboard, fibreglass and mineral wool insulation, vinyl floor tiles and asbestos cement wallboard. CSR has been in business since 1855. It is a diversified and stable company with a big stake in Australia's future.

**CSR** CSR Limited  
1 O'Connell Street Sydney Australia

(Formerly the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd.)

[Exchange rates: 7/13/77 \$ A1 = US \$1.10]

## Foreign Sales Post Sony to Record

### Rises 52% First Quarter

NYO, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Sony Corp. said today that strong overseas lifted consolidated sales for the first quarter Jan. 31 by 52.3 per cent to a record of 10.87 billion yen (89 million) compared with earlier net of 7.14 billion

yen. The 24.4-per-cent increase in sales more than offset a 10-per-cent drop in domestic sales and produced an 11.5-per-cent rise in first quarter consolidated sales to 12.91 billion yen. Sony's 1976 sales were 114.7 billion yen—also an all time high for quarterly performance.

Share and American deposits rose to 50 yen 33 yen.

Sony sales in the quarter jumped 53.3 per cent of sales, up from 56.7 per cent in the year earlier period. According to Sony officials, the outlook for the next quarter is somewhat uncertain because of possible restrictions on Japanese exports and the continuing lack of domestic demand. However, the officials have not revised downward an earlier prediction of approximately 15 per cent gains in both sales and profits this year.

The first quarter includes the Christmas season and traditionally has the best quarterly sales of the year, officials said.

### Cockfield Line Narrows

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Cockfield, the major steel company, showed a loss of 1.9 billion francs (\$63 million) in 1976, off from a loss of 2.3 billion francs in 1975, the company said today.

Cockfield said its 1976 gross profit was 346 million francs compared with a 1975 loss of 2.3 billion francs.

Capital charges in 1976 of 1.9 billion francs and amortization of 1.0 billion francs were partly offset by a revaluation of the company's real estate amounting to 1.44 billion francs, Cockfield said.

### British Jobless

## Declines to 10% in Month

LONDON, March 22 (AP-DJ).—Unemployment totaled 1.38 million persons in March, or 5.9 per cent of the workforce, down from 1.42 million persons, or 6 per cent of the workforce, in February, the Department of Employment announced today.

The 1.38-million unemployment figure is based on a revised estimate of the workforce. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the jobless figure dropped 10,300 to 1,381,000, or 5.9 per cent of the workforce.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only

**Y. S. Line (Cayman) Ltd.**  
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

**US\$25,000,000**

**7 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Notes 1984**

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and

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Amex Bank Limited

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

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The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.

Bank Gutwiler, Kurz, Bungeener (Overseas) Limited

Bank Mees & Hope NV

Bankers Trust International Limited

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Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Europeenne de Tokyo

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Internationale de Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Rothschild

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Baring Sanwa Multinational Limited

Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler and Co.

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Cazenove & Co.

Centrale Rabobank (Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.)

Chase Manhattan Limited

Christiansen Bank og Kreditkasse

Citicorp International Group

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Compagnie Monégasque de Banque

Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit du Nord

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Credito Italiano (Underwriters) S.A.

Daiva Europe N.V.

D B S - Daiwa Securities International Limited

Den norske Creditbank

Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank

The Development Bank of Singapore Limited

D G Bank

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dominion Securities Limited

Dow Banking Corporation

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated

European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.

Limited

European Banking Company Limited

First Boston (Europe) Limited

First Chicago Limited

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

Fuji Kaseiwa Benson Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Hambros Bank Limited

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Japan International Bank Limited

Jardine Fleming & Company, Limited

Kleinwort,



مكتبة من الأعمال

For the best brief on Europe in Europe,  
read James Goldsborough.  
**International Herald Tribune**



NEW YORK, March 22.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and Unit	Year ago
COFFEES	
Colombia 11 lb. bag	2.11 1/4
Colombia 4 lb. bag	1.10
COFFEES	
Colombia 11 lb. bag	2.11 1/4
Colombia 4 lb. bag	1.10
COFFEES	
Colombia 11 lb. bag	2.11 1/4
Colombia 4 lb. bag	1.10

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
WHEAT	bu.	2.15
WHEAT	bu.	2.15
WHEAT	bu.	2.15
WHEAT	bu.	2.15
WHEAT	bu.	2.15

London Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
SUGAR	lb.	13.45
SUGAR	lb.	13.45
SUGAR	lb.	13.45
SUGAR	lb.	13.45
SUGAR	lb.	13.45

Canadian Funds

Fund	Price
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14

Toronto Stocks

Stock	Price
1320 Cragmont	5.14
1320 Cragmont	5.14
1320 Cragmont	5.14
1320 Cragmont	5.14
1320 Cragmont	5.14

Montreal Stocks

Stock	Price
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	Price
SUGAR NO. 11	13.45
SUGAR NO. 11	13.45
SUGAR NO. 11	13.45
SUGAR NO. 11	13.45
SUGAR NO. 11	13.45

U.S. Commodity Prices

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WHEAT	bu.	2.15
WHEAT	bu.	2.15
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Montreal Stocks

Stock	Price
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428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14
428 Abitibi	11.14

**CORUM**

You will treasure our ultra-thin watch in an authentic gold coin.

The price is quite high! But... a small price to pay for a family heirloom.

**CORUM**  
Artisans d'Horlogerie Fine

At the finest jewellers. For a full-colour brochure write to CORUM 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds Switzerland.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Price
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stock	Price
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4

European Gold Markets

Gold	Price
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4
1024 Air France 1978	102.4

Sandis Reported To Rule Out Deal With Philips

Nicosia, March 22 (AP)—The government of Sandis decided today to stop negotiations on a possible telecommunications contract with the Dutch Philips company because of inflated costs, the Saudi state radio said in a broadcast Monday.

**Los Tres Marineros, S.A.**

\$16,000,000

8 1/2 Year Ship Finance Loan

Guaranteed by The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

Managed by Merrill Lynch International Bank Limited

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank (Schweiz) A.G.

and provided by Merrill Lynch International Bank Limited Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank (Schweiz) A.G. Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited First International Bankshares Limited Wells Fargo Bank N.A. World Banking Corporation -WORACO- Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V. Western American Bank (Europe) Limited Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited

Agent Bank Merrill Lynch International Bank Limited

Los Tres Marineros, S.A. \$16,000,000 8 1/2 Year Ship Finance Loan

Notice is hereby given that on and after April 1, 1977, the following bonds will be distributed to the holders of the bonds of Los Tres Marineros, S.A. in accordance with the terms of the indenture governing the bonds.

Los Tres Marineros, S.A. \$16,000,000 8 1/2 Year Ship Finance Loan

Notice is hereby given that on and after April 1, 1977, the following bonds will be distributed to the holders of the bonds of Los Tres Marineros, S.A. in accordance with the terms of the indenture governing the bonds.

Los Tres Marineros, S.A. \$16,000,000 8 1/2 Year Ship Finance Loan

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Los Tres Marineros, S.A. \$16,000,000 8 1/2 Year Ship Finance Loan

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# GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
p. 1977 by Chicago Tribune

1-Neither vulnerable, as  
with you hold:  
♠J83 ♥762 ♦1095 ♣QJ7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1♣ Pass Pass 2♥  
2♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

-You must take some action,  
if there are three reasonable  
bids: a bid of two spades; a  
bid of two no trump; or a  
bid of two hearts. We slightly favor the last.  
Your side has a combined  
total of at least 23 points, with  
most of the strength poised over  
the ace. A double is by no  
means a sure thing, for West  
may be bidding on distribution  
and East may produce a useful  
hand, but the risks are ac-  
ceptable.

2-East-West vulnerable,  
South you hold:  
♠J92 ♥Q84 ♦73 ♣J862  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1♣ Double Pass 1♠  
1♠ Pass 2NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?

3-Bid three no trump. Part-  
ner's auction shows a hand  
almost worth a two no trump  
opening bid. He surely has the  
equivalent of 21 points, and you  
have 6. Simple arithmetic solves  
his problem.

4-As South, vulnerable,  
you hold:  
♠A872 ♥KQ82 ♦Q754 ♣6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1♣ Pass 2♥ Pass 3♥  
3♥ Double Pass  
What action do you take?

What do you bid now?

4-Your side should have at  
least game, and even slam is con-  
ceivable. But in which suit? You  
should not make the choice  
unilaterally. By cue-bidding the  
enemy suit, you give partner the  
option of selecting a suit and you  
can support whichever he picks.

Q.4-Both vulnerable,  
as South you hold:  
♠Q73 ♥93 ♦AQ6 ♣AQ853  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1♣ Pass 2♥ Pass 2♥  
2♥ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

A.-You could play it cute by  
bidding three diamonds, but the  
choice is really between three no  
trump and three spades. With  
such a large part of your values  
in diamonds, we would opt for  
the former, and, because of your  
tenaces, no trump should be  
played from your side.

Q.5-As South, vulnerable,  
you hold:  
♠A1095 ♥A9762 ♦1097 ♣6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1♣ Pass 1♥ Pass 2♥  
2♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

A.-Bid two spades. Since you  
had a secondary fit with partner's  
diamond suit, your hand  
rates a move toward game. You  
should make your try and pin-  
point where you need help by  
bidding your second suit. If you  
simply re-raise to three hearts,  
partner won't be able to judge  
how well the hands fit and you  
may land in a hopeless game-or  
miss a good one.

Q.6-Both vulnerable, as  
South you hold:  
♠965 ♥AK ♦AKQ10 ♣AJ93  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1♣ Pass 1♥ Pass 1♠  
1♠ Pass 2♣ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

A.-Partner's jump shows a  
hand that was just short of an  
opening bid, with a good spade  
suit. Since a change of suit would  
be forcing, you could try three  
clubs. However, for slam all you  
really are interested in is the  
quality of partner's spades, so we  
would leap to five spades. A bid  
over game in the trump suit here  
asks partner to continue on to  
slam if his suit is good enough to  
play opposite a holding such as  
yours.

Q.7-Neither vulnerable, as  
South you hold:  
♠QJ954 ♥A8 ♦1062 ♣AQ6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1♣ Pass 2♥ Pass 2♥  
2♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

A.-If a double of two spades  
were for penalties, we might  
suggest that bid. Unfortunately,  
partner will construe a double  
here for takeout, suspecting that  
you are merely competing for the  
part score with a weakish hand  
that did not merit earlier action.  
That would lead to disaster. The  
opponents are playing in your  
best suit-let them struggle.

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Scramble these four Jumbles,  
the letter to each square, to form  
four ordinary words.

EXOID

RATIE

ORFALL

KESNIC



Now arrange the circled letters to  
form the surprise answer, as sug-  
gested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: AN O O O O O (Answers Monday)

Jumbles: TESTY SMACK KERNEL BECKON  
Answer: Indecorous behavior in the theater-A  
"SCENE"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
26. Ship's rope  
30. You and me  
31. Hawaiian feast  
32. Urge  
34. Honey  
37. Norway county  
38. Shelter  
39. Touchy  
40. Indian corn  
42. Layer  
44. Snob  
45. Accustoms  
46. Man's name  
47. Compendium  
DOWN  
1. Humiliate  
2. Parrot  
3. Loosen  
4. Extol

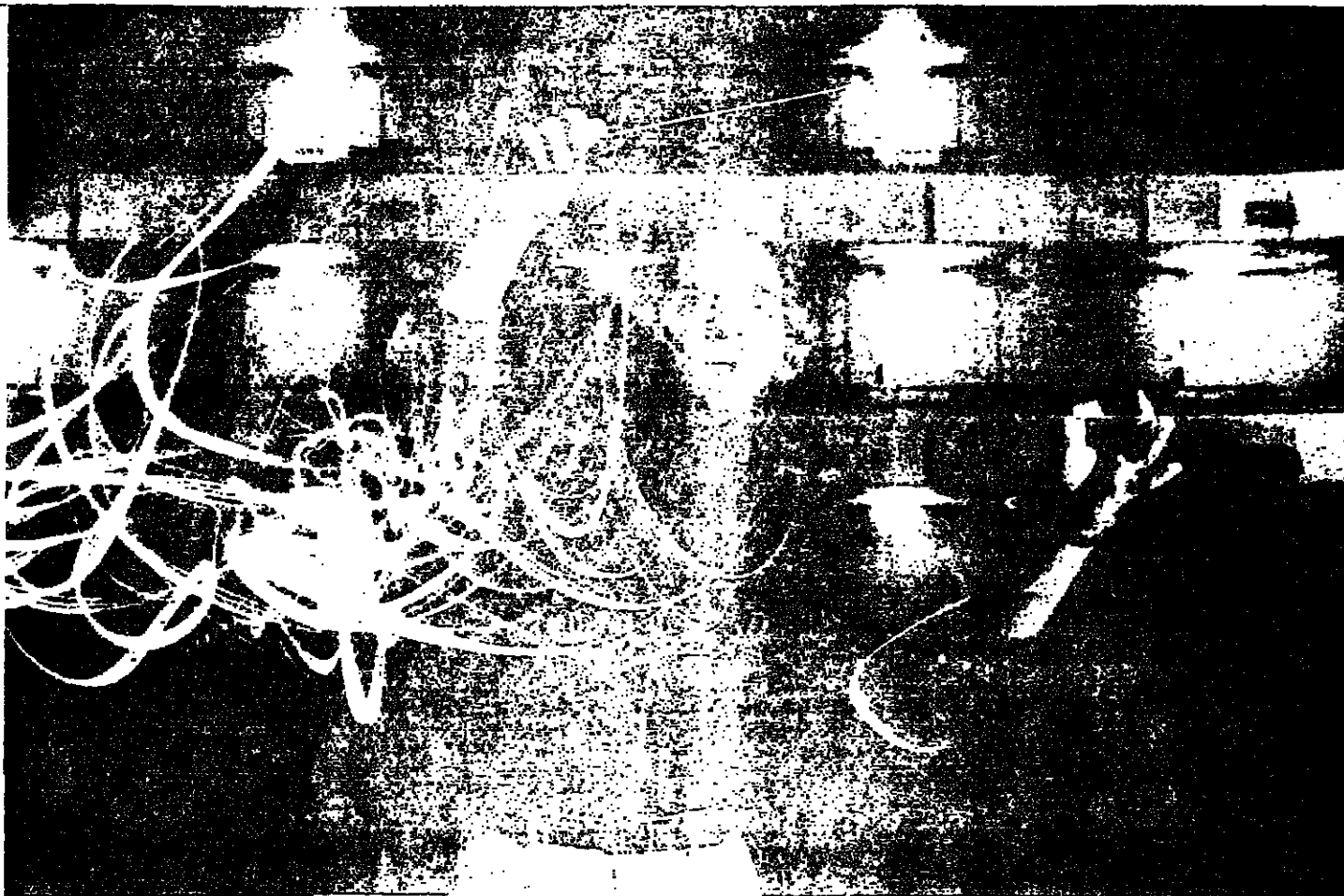
TRE OPS SAGO  
ION XAT EBON  
RATRY DEAL  
ITEA FATTY  
RACER BUT  
ITER DERIVED  
MERMAID VOTE  
AIM TENON  
GANGS MASK  
OLEA BAN EMS  
LEAN ADS YAK  
DART TOY SINY

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE



Time 20 min. AP Newsfeatures 3-26 43. Black bird

# THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



MURRAY SIDLIN, seen here  
conducting in multi-exposures,  
is resident conductor of the  
National Symphony Orchestra

of Washington, D.C. At 35, he  
typifies an exciting new breed  
of maestro today -- young, visi-  
ble, articulate and, most impor-

tant, sought. Symphony orche-  
stras across America are ack-  
nowledging communal respon-  
sibilities as never before, with

conductors as their represen-  
tatives to the public.

**GRAFFITI**

3-25

...HALLO!  
IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?  
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE  
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN  
THE JORDAN TIMES...

MA  
BELL  
IS A  
CLOCK  
WATCHER

**TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE**

**MOVIE OF THE WEEK: RUN WILD, RUN FREE**

Cast: John Mills, Sylvia Syms, Mark Lester

Ten-year old Philip Ransome living on the lonely  
and rugged moors in the west of England cannot  
speak since early childhood. Emotionally repress-  
ed, he identifies with the wild animals of the moors.

**SATURDAY VARIETY SHOW: PAUL ANKA**

A one-hour colour variety special featuring Paul  
Anka and his famous songs.

**MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU**

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen  
by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.  
Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times  
advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person  
at the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University  
Road.

**OUT AND ABOUT**

**EL LUS STEAKHOUSE**

Firas Wings Hotel, Jabbal  
Al Luweldah. Tel. 22103/4.  
Choice of THREE set men-  
us daily for lunch, and a  
la carte.  
Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12  
p.m. Specialty: steaks.

**QUICK MEAL**

Restaurants for broasted  
chicken and light snacks.  
Take home, lunch or dinner.  
Jabbal Amman, First Circle.  
Tel. 21083. Jabbal Al Luwel-  
dah, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646.  
Jabbal Al Hussela, near Jeru-  
salem Cinema. Tel. 21781.  
Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

**CHINESE RESTAURANT**

First Chinese restaurant in  
Jordan.  
First Circle, Jabbal Amman, near  
the Alhijab School or CMS.  
Tel. 38908. Open daily from  
noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.  
to midnight.  
Also take home service-order  
by phone.

**THE DIPLOMAT**

First Circle, Jabbal Amman.  
Tel. 25592  
Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m.  
Restaurant, coffee-shop, sn-  
ack bar and patisserie.  
Oriental and European spe-  
cialties.

For advertising in above columns contact  
"Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869.  
Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1977

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good time to carry through  
with whatever you have already started but that needs  
more work on it. You find some unexpected circumstance  
or annoyance that can cause you to change your thinking.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Handle tasks that have been  
left undone; then get to those vital letters that need  
writing. Avoid a situation that leads to trouble.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study further into a plan  
that will bring you a greater abundance in the future.  
Plan needed improvements to property.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Take care of personal  
matters first; then get into other activities. Plan to do some  
entertaining soon or accept an invitation extended you.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Clear up confi-  
dential matters then set up a whole new set of circum-  
stances for yourself. Try not arguing with a loved one.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good time to assist friends  
with their problems and show you are loyal, understand-  
ing. Not a good time for entertaining. Avoid hassling.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good time to handle a  
public matter that could add prestige and better credit.  
Try not to argue with anyone. Shop early.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how to have a more  
worthwhile existence in the future and then put ideas to  
work. Show the proper attitude toward a new friend.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Your intuition is fine so  
use it to best advantage along with your good judgment.  
Show more devotion to a loved one and get fine results.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Understand what is  
your part of any agreement with allies and carry through  
efficiently. Get into some civic work which is good for you.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find a better way to  
get your ideas working in a most clever way and get  
excellent results. Look for new items to add to wardrobe.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get busy early and put  
finest talents to work. Plan time for recreation also. Home  
is your best bet for now.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take care of household  
chores and then take health treatments you need. Keep  
necessary appointments. Take no risks with credit.

**LAUGHS FROM EUROPE**

DENMARK  
Bjergord

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Barnes

"He insists he's a budding artist. I say he's a blooming  
nuisance."

**PEANUTS**

**THE FLINTSTONES**

**MUTT AND JEFF**



## Earthquake strikes eastern Turkey

ANKARA, March 25 (Agencies) — An earthquake struck eastern Turkey today killing at least 20 people, and officials said the toll was expected to rise.

The quake caused severe damage in and around the small town of Palu. The Palu sub-prefect (local government administrator) said a radio broadcast that villages in the immediate vicinity were four-fifths destroyed.

But fears of a major disaster

## U.K.'s Labour leftists angry over deal with Liberal Party

LONDON, March 25 (R). — The rule of Britain by a Labour-Liberal alliance gets fully underway next week, already facing angry rumblings from Labour's left wingers.

A parliamentary by-election at the Birmingham constituency of Stechford next Thursday is expected to give the first indication of what the public thinks of the new deal, under which the Labour government regularly consults with a Liberal "shadow administration".

The question hanging over

the experiment is how long the strong Labour left, which has been urging socialist legislation on the government, will tolerate what amounts to a veto by the small Liberal Party under its leader David Steel.

Mr. Steel has said that "socialism is the one thing this country is not going to get so long as this agreement lasts."

The Labour left has demanded a full meeting of the parliamentary party which Prime Minister James Callaghan will face questions.

The experiment is how long the strong Labour left, which has been urging socialist legislation on the government, will tolerate what amounts to a veto by the small Liberal Party under its leader David Steel.

The question hanging over

The Kaindili Geophysical Seismological Observatory at Istanbul said the tremor was too localised to be detected in Istanbul. But initial reports indicated that the quake was felt in an area 350 kms long and 150 kms wide.

Palu is only 50 kms from the huge Keban Dam on the Euphrates river.

An earthquake killed more than 5,000 people in eastern Turkey last November, some 300 kms east of the site of today's shock.

Earthquakes repeatedly strike in the rugged mountains that form the backbone of Turkey. The March 1970 Gediz earthquake in western Anatolia was one of the biggest ever recorded, measuring nine on the open-ended Richter scale.

The semi-official Anatolian News Agency said about 40 people were injured today in Palu. It added that about 800 houses were damaged.

Many houses there are built of mud and light materials, and any significant shock is enough to bring some down.

Lorries carried tents, blankets, medical equipment and rescue teams into the area.

Palu lies on a main railway route into eastern Turkey. Recent tremors continued after today's initial shock.



KENNEDY-KING ASSASSINATIONS — Mr. Richard Sprague (left), Chief Counsel; and Mr. Louis Stokes, Chairman, of the U.S. House of Representatives Assassinations Committee, chat during a recess in the hearings investigating the John F. Kennedy — Martin Luther King assassinations which started in Washington Wednesday. The hearings examined a report from investigators who had visited the prison of Mr. James Earl Ray, the accused in Dr. King's murder case. (AP wire-photo).

## EEC marks 20th anniversary

ROME, March 25 (R). — Leaders of the European Common Market today marked its 20th anniversary with most of their national governments in a week state.

"They will all want to comfort each other," a senior diplomat commented.

The political woes included a caretaker government in the Netherlands, a cutting deal to enable the British government to survive, minority governments in Italy and Denmark, and election setbacks in France and West Germany.

Senior diplomatic sources said no major decisions were

expected to be taken at the two-day summit here, one of the regular meetings of heads of government.

The only disputed issue was whether the Common Market should be represented at the summit on world economic policy in London on May 7 between the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada.

France is alone insisting that the London meeting remain an inter-governmental affair.

The smaller EEC states, particularly Holland and Belgium,

feel that the community should be represented in London by Mr. Roy Jenkins, President of its Executive Commission.

West Germany and Britain have adopted in-between positions.

Today's events started with a ceremony at the Campidoglio, the Rome City Hall redesigned by Michelangelo, addressed by Italian President Giovanni Leone and Communist-sponsored Mayor of Rome, Giulio Carlo Argan.

The leaders opened their discussions — as usual without a formal agenda — after a luncheon given by Signor Leone at the President's Quirinale Palace.

Like topics included worries about Japanese exports to the Common Market, the projected final phase of the North-South dialogue with the Third World and the recent increase in human rights dissidence in Eastern Europe.

## Portuguese government reshuffled

LISBON, March 25 (R). — Prime Minister Mario Soares today reshuffled Portugal's minority Socialist government, naming three new ministers and dismissing one, the Secretariat of State for Information announced.

It was the first major change in the cabinet since the government took office last July. The reshuffle had been expected since last January when industry and technology Minister Walter Rosa resigned after his son had been arrested on bank robbery charges.

Mr. Nicolae left Kuwait for home yesterday after leading his country's team at the fourth and last round of negotiations.

In reply to a question, Mr. Nicolae said a date and venue for formal signing of the project agreement would be set soon.

"It will be a government-to-government agreement, not one between companies, and this will provide the Kuwaiti side with the necessary guarantees," he said.

A spokesman for the Kuwaiti Oil Ministry had said the project would cost between \$800 to \$1,000 million, with Kuwait's share amounting to 49 per cent, and Romania 51 per cent.

However, Al Watan said today the two sides had agreed on a \$1,250 million capital for the scheme.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

\* LONDON, March 25 (AFP). — Britain's terms of trade with its partners in the Common Market improved last year for the first time since 1970, the Department of Trade announced. The department's bulletin, Trade and Industry, said Britain's deficit with EEC member nations had declined to £2,077 million (\$3,531 million) in 1976 after worsening steadily from 1970 to 1975. From 1975 to 1976, the deficit was trimmed by £271 million (\$460.7 million) while the shortfall in trade with the rest of the world widened by about £400 million (\$680 million).

\* JAKARTA, March 25 (AFP). — French Foreign Trade Minister Andre Rossi arrived here today to inaugurate France's largest overseas technical fair since World War II. The fair, housed in three exhibition halls in the centre of the city, was formally opened this afternoon by Mr. Rossi and the Indonesian Minister of Economic Affairs Widjono Nitisastro. In brief remarks on his arrival, Mr. Rossi stressed France's desire to boost trade and cooperation with Indonesia.

\* KUWAIT, March 25 (R). — Kuwait and Brazil have agreed to increase their cooperation in the fields of oil, investments and trade, it was officially announced here. Mr. Mohammad Qasem Al Saddah, head of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry's Economic Department, made the announcement at the conclusion of talks here Wednesday night. He said a protocol to this effect was signed by chairman of a joint Kuwaiti-Brazilian committee which has been discussing commercial and economic cooperation. Mr. Al Saddah, who led the Kuwaiti team, added that discussions covered use of Brazil's technological experience and facilitating telecommunications and transport between the two countries.

\* SANA'A, March 25 (R). — President Ibrahim Al Hamdi of Yemen today inaugurated a power station in the ancient port of Al Mokha, which gave its name to the mocha coffee it used to export. The new power plant is part of plans to revive the port, which has declined into a harbour for fishing boats and other small craft, so that it can relieve congestion at Hodeidah.

## Podgorny, Nyerere discuss black majority rule in Southern Africa

DAR ES SALAAM, March 25 Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and Tanzanian leader Julius Nyerere discussed the overthrow of white minority rule in Southern Africa in their last round of talks here today.

Officials said before today's meeting, the third round of discussions during Mr. Podgorny's four-day visit to Tanzania, that it would be devoted entirely to the Southern Africa question.

The Soviet president, who is due to leave for Zambia tomorrow, earlier told reporters his country had an identical

policy with African front-line states who are supporting intensified guerrilla warfare in the breakaway British colony of Rhodesia.

The Southern African question is central to the policies of both the Soviet Union and Tanzania. The Kremlin has enhanced its prestige in the area by giving arms and support to black nationalist guerrillas, while Dr. Nyerere is dedicated to the liberation of the area from white minority rule.

Meanwhile, Soviet flags flew alongside the flag of Mozambique in Maputo today as the capital prepared a major reception for the Soviet president.

Although Mr. Podgorny not due to arrive in Maputo from Zambia until March 2, the flags and a recent spate of newspaper articles and radio programmes about the Soviet Union signalled the importance the government attached to the four-day visit.

It will be the second visit by an important Communist leader in just over a week. Cuba Premier Fidel Castro was in Mozambique on March 21 when he and the Mozambique government pledged support to "armed liberation struggle" as the only way to liberate Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

President Podgorny and President Samora Machel of Mozambique are also expected to discuss the Rhodesian situation.

## Castro: Cuban aid to Angola a duty

LUANDA, March 25 (R). — Cuban leader Fidel Castro said his country would not place any limits on its "international duty" of aiding Angola, the official Angolan news agency reported.

Dr. Castro was speaking at a rally last night in the "Golf" quarter, the most populous area of the capital, where thousands

of Angolans greeted President Agostinho Neto and the Cuban leader, with chants of "Neto and Fidel together until victory," the agency said.

Dr. Castro, on his first visit to the country where thousands of his troops fought alongside President Neto's forces in the civil war, reiterated Cuba's pledge "not to place any limits on

collaboration with Angola. "More than helping, Cuba is fulfilling an international duty," he told the crowd.

As a practical example of his country's aid, Dr. Castro pointed to a team of Cuban bridge builders nearby. One of the Cuban workers told the rally that 46 bridges would be built in the next 16 months.

## U.S., Vietnam seem determined to forget their past hostility

HANOI, March 25 (AFP). — The United States is moving to towards normalisation of relations with Vietnam, 27 years after it was dragged into the quagmire of a lost war.

Observers here believe that, barring unforeseen circumstances, the American flag will be flown again in one of Hanoi's streets by the end of this year.

They recalled that in 1954, when the French Expeditionary Corps was defeated at Dien Bien Phu, and the United States was adopting a wait-and-see attitude, the American Stars-and-Stripes flew at the centre of the Vietnamese capital.

Ironically, the American Consulate premises were used by representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) from the end of 1961 up to last year.

Now redecorated and repainted but without a flag, the residence is waiting for new occupants.

There has been an undeniable improvement in relations between the erstwhile enemies, as indicated by the resumption of U.S.-Vietnamese talks with the arrival of an American presidential mission in Hanoi.

A personal message from Premier Pham Van Dong to U.S. President Jimmy Carter proposing the lifting of all obstacles to "friendship and peace" between the two countries and Mr. Carter's announcement that the United States and Vietnam will resume talks in Paris also point to an improvement.

The leaders of Vietnam and the United States seem intent on letting bygones be bygones and forgetting a sad episode in their history that claimed the lives of an estimated 50,000 Americans and three million Vietnamese.

The two countries are now apparently willing to make mutual concessions, having abandoned earlier pre-conditions that were responsible for the stalemate in their talks.

Washington, which has recovered the remains of 12 Americans missing in action (MIA) is refraining from insisting on a full accounting for MIA's.

Hanoi, in turn, no longer demands that the United States stick to previous promises of providing about \$3,000 million of aid to "heal the wounds of war."

That figure was mentioned during a visit here in 1973 by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Vietnamese leaders do not really expect to receive such substantial assistance.

But many observers here hold this did not indicate that Hanoi, aware of the gap between President Carter and the U.S. Congress, would cease to play a very active part in the post-war reconstruction.

It is in America's political interests to retain a foothold in an Asian region, which will definitely remain prominent in

the decade following the 30 year war.

No less obvious is Vietnam's desire to have a counter-weight apparently the United States so as to avoid becoming too dependent on its two big socialist allies.

The Vietnamese still remember that China — home of 80 million — invaded their country several times in the past.

The Soviet Union, more distant, shows great friendliness. But the Vietnamese believe that because of the huge war debt they incurred, the Soviets might one day be tempted to exert pressure — if that has not already happened — on this fiercely nationalistic country.

In the midst of the war the Vietnamese embarked on the "triangular" policy. With the United States on the one hand, the third partner had to be Western Europe.

At the height of the American B-52 bombings, it was no uncommon to hear a Vietnamese cadre telling a European the Vietnam hoped for moral, diplomatic, financial or technical support from Western Europe.

The U.S.-Vietnam rapprochement will cut Europe, especially France, down to its proper size, and many observers predict that political and economic relations between Vietnam and the West will have secondary place compared to the complicated ties between Hanoi and Moscow, Peking and Washington.

## Carter attaches more importance than Ford administration to North-South dialogue

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AFP). — The Carter administration goes much farther than the previous Ford administration in attaching importance to the North-South dialogue between industrialised and developing countries, which is to resume in Paris after the May summit meeting of major industrial nations in London.

(It was announced in Ottawa that a ministerial session of the dialogue would be held in Paris from May 30 to June 1).

The much greater importance attached by the Carter team to the dialogue can be clearly seen in recent statements by some high U.S. government officials and the new American willingness to discuss one of the Third World's major demands: "Creation of a common fund for stabilisation of raw materials prices."

The term North-South dialogue, referring to the Paris conference on international economic cooperation, is used much

more easily and frequently by the Carter team than by their predecessors with the possible exception of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

It is also clear that the new administration is trying to convince Congress — often reluctant in the past — of the need to at least maintain U.S. foreign aid and American contributions to financing of international development, even if these funds cannot be increased.

The new American willingness to consider a common fund for commodities is both limited and significant. The Assistant Treasury Secretary for International Affairs, Fred Bergsten, has clearly indicated that the United States has not yet decided on the details of its position on the raw materials problem, but that the United States in principle is not opposed to agreements on raw materials and is ready to discuss mechanisms for financing stabilisation stocks.

The change is marked by prudence, for the Carter administration expresses doubts all the same about a generalisation of agreements on basic commodities. But former Treasury Secretary William Simon always categorically opposed any idea of a common fund, and there has been an obvious change from this position.

A changed attitude has also become apparent with respect to U.S. aid abroad, though the change is more internal than external.

The figures have hardly changed at all. The contribution of 2.4 billion dollars to the international Development Association (IDA) promised last week by Mr. Bergsten was in the budget presented by former President Gerald Ford before his departure from the White House.

The only substantial boost worth of medical aid to victims of Lebanon's civil war Dutch Ambassador Herman Jorissen said today. The aid would be used to support two major medical projects embassy sources said. It would raise to 15 million Lebanese pounds (about £3 million) the amount of Dutch aid Lebanon got over the past year.

in foreign aid credit or a message sent to C by Mr. Carter last Friday, "security assistance" to the Middle East countries is more a political matter than a contribution to development of the Third World.

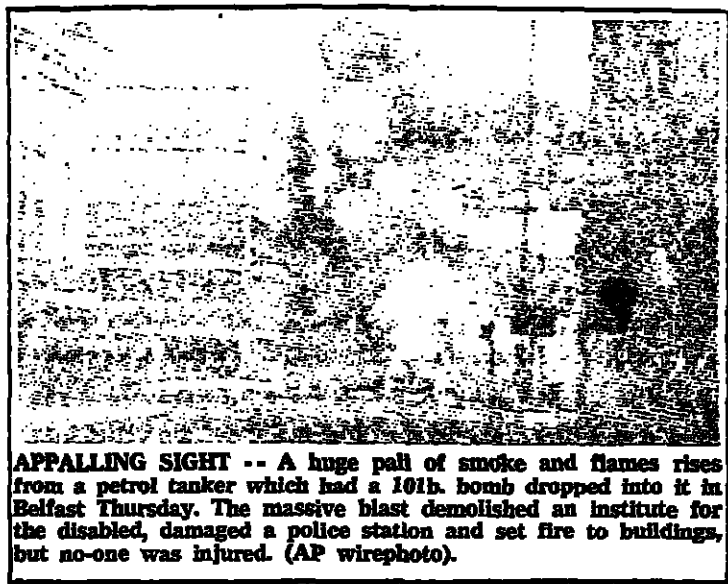
But for the last three years the administration has out an unprecedented effort in Congress to convince the need to approve the aid credits, especially the IDA and other international institutions. Mr. Bergsten, Secretary Michael Bilirakis, and the Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, Richard Cooper, have from committee to committee preach the good word.

The Carter administration has shown a determination to prevent Congress from going back on aid commitments of U.S. government, something that has happened in the past and always has been very received in the developing countries. That is also a change from the previous Republican administration, which yielded more easily to Congress desires in this domain.

The new team acknowledges that its more forthcoming attitude toward the Third World does not come simply from desire to stimulate its economic growth. Mr. Cooper to Congress that the cooperation of the developing countries is indispensable in the solution of such problems as the new ice of the sea, the struggle against terrorism, and nuclear proliferation.

He noted: "We can hope that the developing countries' cooperation in their own enlightened self-interest, but it would be less certain in an environment of North-South confrontation" and a world divided into hostile blocs.

The only substantial boost



APPALLING SIGHT — A huge pall of smoke and flames rises from a petrol tanker which had a 10th bomb dropped into it in Belfast Thursday. The massive blast demolished an institute for the disabled, damaged a police station and set fire to buildings, but no-one was injured. (AP wirephoto).

## ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

### Saudi Arabia blacklists U.K.'s Barclays Bank

JEDDAH, March 25 (R). — Saudi Arabia is to stop all trading with the British Barclays Bank group, the U.S. firm, Colgate, and several other companies because of their dealings with Israel, the government gazette Um Al Qura reported today.

The Saudi government blacklisted the companies, which include British Vickers, after giving notice six months ago to

conform with the Arab boycott of Israel, the gazette said. Barclays formed its Tel Aviv-based Barclays Discount Bank in association with the Israel Discount Bank in 1971. It now has 50 branches in Israel.

(In London, a spokesman for Barclays Bank said it had no branches in Saudi Arabia so there was no question of offices being closed down).

### Tunisian cereal crops suffer from drought

TUNIS, March 25 (AFP). — Tunisia's three-month-old drought has already destroyed 30 to 50 per cent of cereal crops, Agriculture Minister Hassan Belkhouja said in an interview published today.

Mr. Belkhouja told the daily newspaper L'Action that the drought was "widespread at the national level" and "serious" in certain central and southern regions.

It was generally believed that persistence of the dry spell past the end of this month would

also have serious consequences on livestock.

Grain production overall, which totalled 11.5 million quintals in 1976 is expected to drop sharply this year, forcing Tunisia to boost cereal imports.

Currently, the country imports about two million quintals annually to meet domestic demand.

Also hard hit by the drought were sugar beets, vegetables and irrigation crops not watered sufficiently as result of the rain shortage.

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices declined broadly for the seventh day in a row Friday on the New York stock exchange, where the industrial average lost more than six points in very low trading.

Transactions were at the same depressed levels as before. Analysts said investors are anticipating the worst on their interests from the Carter administration's plan to fight inflation and conserve energy.

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a 901 to 482 margin.

Among the hardest hit were Firestone, that lost 1.5 at 19 5/8, Burroughs which was off 5/8 at 61 3/8, and Dupont de Nemours which lost 2 5/8 at 61 3/8.

At the close, the industrial average stood at 928.86, a loss of 6.81 points; Transp at 226.29, a loss of 1.94; utilities at 105.22, a loss of 0.38. 16,550,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,640,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Friday was easier on lack of support ahead of next Tuesday's budget and end account influences, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 4.3 at 417.1.

The new government stock (800 mln stg 12-1/4 pct exchequer 1992 loan) attracted most interest in government bonds today, dealers said. It closed at a premium of around 1/8 at 15-1/8 having touched 15-5/16 stg. Elsewhere long-dated loans lost up to 3/8 point and occasionally more while shorts were steady.

Equity leaders, weakened, but gold shares were above the day's lows. Dollar stocks and Canadian lost ground.

Fisons ended 10p down while falls of 4p to 8p were seen in Courtauld, Glaxo, ICI, Guest Keen, Hawker and Beecham.

Barclays Bank eased 7p on news that it was officially black-listed by Saudi Arabia. Other banks also declined.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$153.55/oz.